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THE

RAGGED SCHOOL UNION

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CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Love and Loyalty	101
The Queen and the Ragged School Children	102
A Tribute to our Patron-Queen	103
The Ragged School Union at Grosvenor House	105
Country Homes	112
Holiday Homes	115
Forty-third Annual Meeting of the Ragged School Union	116
John Macgregor, M.A.	126
Ragged Church and Chapel Union	130
Supervision of Street Children	132
Movement	133
Extensions and New Buildings	133
"The Harvest Truly is Great"	136
Our Late President and Ragged Schools	138
A Remarkable Bible Class	141
Cruelty to Children	141
The One Tun Annual Meeting	142
The Christian Institute, Hoxton Market	142
Reaping	143
In Memoriam:—	
Right Hon. the Lord Kinnaird, Mr. G. A. Calder, Mr. George Raison	144
Notices of Books	147
Notices of Meetings	149

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LETTERS FOR HOSPITALS AND CONVALESCENT HOMES.

Kind friends sometimes send Hospital and Convalescent Home Letters to us. They are very useful, and the Superintendents of the local Ragged Schools constantly make application for them. We shall be most grateful for letters for the following:—Brompton Consumption Hospital, City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, King's College Hospital, East London Hospital for Women, and London Hospital; also for the **Surgical Aid Society, Truss Society, and for any Convalescent Homes.**

CHAS MONTAGUE, LITHO., 4 BEDFORD SQ LONDON E.

Victoria Reg

RAGGED SCHOOL UNION QUARTERLY RECORD.

JULY, 1887.

LOVE AND LOYALTY.

The Jubilee Address.

In devotion and love for our gracious Queen, rich and poor heartily unite. Nevertheless, it is good at all times to foster a spirit of loyalty, and the Committee, taking advantage of this auspicious Jubilee, have gladly initiated the following address, which has been signed by upwards of 30,000 ragged scholars and teachers in the schools and missions in and around London.

"TO HER GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

"May it please your Majesty.

"We, the Teachers and Scholars of Ragged Schools and Missions to the Poor in and around London, would most respectfully join with your whole people in offering to your Majesty very hearty congratulations on the celebration of the Jubilee of your glorious reign.

"In every home of the kingdom your name has long been a household word for all that is good, noble, and charitable.

"We have learned with hearty gratitude that your Majesty has been graciously pleased to become the Patroness of the Ragged School Union, which has been so helpful to us.

"And we earnestly pray, that Almighty God may bless your Majesty, and long spare you to reign over a happy, obedient, and grateful people."

The handsome and massive volume containing the address is a morocco-clad volume, 20 inches by 16, and bearing on its front

the Royal arms in silver-gilt, underneath being the monogram V. R. and a crown. It is richly lined with moiré antique silk, and the title-page is on vellum in twenty-two colours, and bears the Royal arms at the top and the Star of India at the bottom; whilst on the right are the Canadian arms, and on the left the Australian arms, the corners being occupied with the letters I.V.R. The address to her Majesty is on the same material as the title-page and in precisely the same number of colours. On the right is a view of Balmoral; on the left of Osborne; and at the bottom of the page of Windsor Castle. On this page, too, India is represented by elephants; Australia by kangaroos; our African possessions by ostriches; and Canada by waterfalls. The volume, both as to binding and illuminations (the latter of which are all by hand), is the work of Mr. Charles Montague and his son, of Bedford Square, E., the former one of the Union's oldest and most disinterested workers.

The joint authors of the address to the Queen are Professor Leone Levi and Mr. John Kirk.

In the absence of our President, Lord Aberdeen, the Committee have asked the Baroness Burdett-Coutts to kindly arrange for the due presentation of the volume to her Majesty.

THE QUEEN AND THE RAGGED SCHOOL CHILDREN.

The children of the One Tun Ragged Schools, Old Pye Street, Westminster, having written a Jubilee Letter to the Queen, which was presented by the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, the President of the Women's Westminster Jubilee Fund, her Majesty expressed herself as much "touched," and graciously desired that the children should be taken to a good situation on Constitution Hill, that "she might see them" on her return to Windsor. This was done on the afternoon of May 12th, and her Majesty warmly acknowledged the enthusiastic cheers and waving of tiny flags by which the children manifested their delight at the sight for the first time of their kind lady Queen.

Fox Court and Royalty.

A monogram patchwork quilt numbering nearly one thousand squares, and which brought £50 to the institution, was on the Children's Jubilee day presented to the Queen. A deputation headed

by Sir Robert Carden, and consisting of Mrs. T. Fagg, Mrs. J. Harris, and Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Peacock, had the honour of presenting the quilt to the Queen at Buckingham Palace.

KING EDWARD SCHOOL.

The superintendent, Mr. Montague, who produced the portrait which fronts this issue, and which was given to every child who signed the royal address, printed the same portrait on satin and forwarded one to the Queen for her acceptance, who graciously signified her acceptance of the same through her private secretary as follows:—

General Sir Henry F. Ponsonby
is commanded by the Queen
to thank Mr. Charles Montague
for his letter of the 10th inst.
with its enclosure.

Buckingham Palace
14. June. 1887.

A TRIBUTE TO OUR PATRON-QUEEN

FROM THE RAGGED SCHOOLS OF ENGLAND, 21ST JUNE, 1887.

The Jubilee! The Jubilee! of our illustrious Queen,
Best lov'd of earthly monarchs she, that is, or e'er hath been;
Our joy, our pride, our love, our hope, she is and still shall be;
Proclaim it over all the world—"It is her Jubilee!"

But welcomed wheresoe'er the news, no shout of joy shall ring
Like that which England's Ragged Schools on this glad day shall bring.

Ten thousand times ten thousand did bless the happy day
That saw thee crown'd in England, its destinies to sway;
And none regret, but all are glad that God hath spared thee
To be our Sovereign still, and keep thy happy Jubilee.
But none that thou art spar'd rejoice to-day more heartily
Than the Ragged Schools of England, on this thy Jubilee.

Where is the land that hath not heard what thou to us hast been?
A nursing mother, tender, true; a wise and virtuous Queen,
Whose heart is for thy people's good: thou *in their hearts* dost reign,
And still shall rule—though this glad day can never come again.
But none more loyal hearts are found, here or beyond the sea,
Than in Old England's Ragged Schools, on this thy Jubilee.

Ah! who doth know, or who shall count the many deeds of love
And sympathy, spontaneous, quick, she ceaseth not to prove
In sorrow's hour—to her well-known—the lightning flash must speed
The loving word, the tender thought, to comfort hearts that bleed.
And thou, lov'd Queen, *our Patron* art, who shew'st thy sympathy
With the Ragged Schools of England, who hail thy Jubilee

Oh! peerless Queen, now with one heart unto THE KING we pray
That He will still your reign prolong, guard you, and guide each day;
Still bless you and your children, and children's children too,
And make your Royal House to us a blessing ever new;
And none shall pray more fervently this prayer, good Queen, for thee
Than the Ragged Schools of England, on this thy Jubilee.

God spare thee long: but when thy reign o'er this blest land must cease,
The Lord thy God an entrance grant abundant into peace;
To meet again those gone before, THE KING in glory see,
And wear the crown, and share the home, that last eternally;
And may we all who join this day in heartfelt prayer for thee
Unite with thee to swell the song of Heaven's great Jubilee!!
Amen.

THE RAGGED SCHOOL UNION AT GROSVENOR HOUSE.

By the kindness of the Duke and Duchess of Westminster, a special meeting on behalf of the Union was held on Friday afternoon, April 22nd, in Grosvenor House, Park Lane.

Amongst those present were the Duchess of Westminster, Lord Mount-Temple, General Sir Robert Phayre, Bishop Perry, Dr. H. Sinclair-Paterson; Revs. Prebendary Billing, E. Ball, W. Adamson, and E. Berguer; H. R. Williams, Esq., C. Steinitz, Esq., and John MacGregor, Esq.; Miss Annie Beale and Miss Dudin Browne. After prayer by Bishop Perry, Mr. John Kirk read the following interesting statement:—

The Committee of the Ragged School Union bear the responsibility of work which touches no fewer than fifty thousand young lives, and they are ever seeking for opportunities to meet with old friends and make new, in order to maintain that great river of human sympathy by means of which it is hoped to influence for good this vast army of poor children. It is a pleasure to meet with any who will grant us a willing ear, that they may learn some little of how these human particles live, move, and have their being, hear something of their crying needs, and know by what means many kind-hearted men and women, belonging to all ranks and conditions of life, are endeavouring to be helpful to them.

One day, many years ago, a young men who spent some of his leisure time in teaching in a Ragged School, was crossing Blackfriars Bridge. A crowd had gathered to watch some object upon the river, and a gentleman who was passing inquired of him the occasion of it. This led to a conversation about the poor who lived on the Surrey side, and of some efforts that were being made to aid them, and especially their children. "If you come to a meeting," said the young man, "to be held this week, where details are to be discussed, you will hear all about it." "Thank you, I shall be there," was the reply. He came, and was deeply interested. The card which he handed to the chairman bore the name of Lord Ashley. That evening the honoured late Lord Shaftesbury enlisted in Ragged School work, which only his death brought to a close. My Lord, we would ever seek to take full advantage of our opportunities, for we do not know when another Lord Ashley may be in the audience. Let me now briefly submit to you, as best I can, what the 200 Ragged Schools are doing and trying to do. Ah! something must come before that—that is, what we are *not* trying to do, for that is a matter about which there is some little misconception in some quarters.

About sixteen years ago the School Board was instituted by Act of Parliament, in order to give to young people a certain amount of education. Now, it is no part of our work to compete, or interfere with the School Board. But it is well known that the work of the Board is of such a magnitude that it has not yet overtaken it. There are thousands of children among the lower strata of the London poor whom the school visitor has not yet discovered. Some of this class attend Day Schools which were opened by us long before the Board was established. We do not desire to maintain these schools one day longer than is necessary, but at present they meet the mental, moral, and spiritual needs by sympathetic and individual treatment, which amongst very poor children is specially needed.

In the education and training of poor children we have a special province, which is permanent and indestructible. And what is that special province?

Ah! that is where my difficulties begin. It is so easy to ask, but to make a proper answer is not so easy. May I not say, Who is it who has not some four or six-year-old darling upon whom their heart—yes, the hearts of many are bound up? Putting the school education entirely to one side, who could put down upon paper, or tell of the care, the training, the thought, and the love which are expended upon that favoured child?

Well, there are children in London—in its slums and courts and narrow, sunless streets—to whom this kind of treatment is quite unknown. They are dirty and neglected, and they know nothing of any decent way of living. Then take a wider view. There are the children of working people who hardly earn the pittance upon which they exist. Then there are the families of casual labourers and of humble toilers, who occupy the low-rented houses which form the dull, dreary streets which lie in every direction and lead to anywhere. It is these children whom we seek to befriend. It is a law in social, in moral, and in spiritual life that no one can rise to a higher level than that in which he exists unless a hand is stretched down from above to aid the effort. Well, kindly Christian hearts are moved by the dull, hard, uninteresting, friendless lives which these poor children lead. Some place is found where a few of them may be gathered on a Sunday afternoon. Strange to say, a stable or hay-loft is often the first place of meeting. Kind treatment, lively singing, and a bright, short service soon attract as many as the place can hold; and thus what is known as a Ragged School, for want of a more distinctive name, grows out of such a beginning.

Will you be so good as to look at the illustration upon the programme of this meeting. The picture you see there is no fancy one. It is from a photograph of a group that gathered in front of an old Ragged School in the South of London, which did good service for nearly eighty years, and of which one of the teachers sought to obtain a view ere it disappeared to make room for a new and a much more suitable structure. You will, I think, agree with me that the question is not, What do these children need? but, What is it they do *not* require? May it not be said their needs are legion, and the Christian worker who purposes to be useful to them surely needs much wisdom, much guidance, much patience, much courage and perseverance, and, above all, the charity that never faileth, in order to make a good beginning and to carry on the good work to some definite end. Thus we call our effort a

RAGGED SCHOOL.

Why, it aims at being everything that the poor people require to help them into a cleanly, honest, sober, Christian way of living. Time would fail to tell of the agencies conducted in the building which has replaced the one in the picture. Listen, and if you think that any one is overlooked kindly let me know, it can easily be added:—

Sunday Schools.
Gospel Services.
Children's Services.
Bible Classes.
Open-air Preaching.
Tract Distribution.
Mothers' Meetings.
Maternity Society.
Girls' Sewing Classes.
Youths' and Men's Clubs.
Night Schools for Elder Lads and Girls.
Band of Hope.
Temperance Meetings.
Lending Library.
Sick and Home Visitation.
Meetings for Old Scholars.
Free Breakfasts for the Destitute.
Dinners for Poor Children.
Dorcas Meetings.
Penny Bank.
Boot and Shoe Club.
Flower Show and Exhibition.
"Robin" Dinners.
Clothing Fund.
Quarterly Gathering of Old Scholars.

These fill up a programme of weekly work, and all this is somehow attempted and done at an annual money expenditure of about £150. We consider that one thousand lives every week are in one way or another influenced by this one "Ragged School." Such useful work recommends itself to every thoughtful mind, and when it is said that about 200 similar institutions, manned by 3,800 voluntary teachers with greater or less efficiency, all receiving help and included in the Ragged School Union, some little idea may be had of the value of this thrice-blessed agency to the London poor.

In addition to the ordinary work above described, there are frequent demands for aid towards the enlarging or rebuilding the schools, and the institution of new ones to meet the growing needs of London. For this purpose, some years ago, a

"SHAFTESBURY FUND"

was started at the Mansion House under the personal auspices of the great good man whose honoured name it perpetuates, the drain upon which has been very considerable. This fund therefore needs replenishment. And, lastly, there are the

COUNTRY HOLIDAYS

for poor children. Over eleven hundred pale-faced children had this inestimable privilege last year, and a still larger number will, if funds permit, be sent away during the present season.

The Committee have the use of four separate Holiday Homes some thirty miles from London. They are, however, longing for the time when they will have one or more of these Homes of their own, which could be procured for £1,200 or £1,500, *and to further this object a friend has given* £150. The Committee are not without hope that some generous friend will supply this lack, as has been so nobly done with a local school in the East of London by a lady of title, who has given a plot of freehold land, built three cottages, and endowed them for this health-giving purpose.

The DUKE OF WESTMINSTER said: This is not the Annual Meeting of the Ragged School Union, but an occasional meeting. He had in 1885 a similar gathering in this house of the friends of Ragged Schools, and it proved a memorable occasion, because it was the last public meeting which Lord Shaftesbury attended and addressed in connection with the work which for so many years lay close to his heart. I have been told that for forty years he did not miss one single Annual Meeting of the Ragged School Union. I was reading the other day in the RAGGED SCHOOL QUARTERLY an article which he wrote in 1847, and certainly the account of things, as they then existed, offered a wonderful contrast to the state of things now. I remember two years before the date of our last meeting here, I attended a meeting or conference held in Exeter Hall, when a complete answer was returned to some who had suggested that the need for Ragged Schools had passed away. It was clearly shown that many hundreds of children, belonging to the poorest classes, could not for one reason or another be got into the Board Schools—that, in fact, the Education Act failed to touch them. There are still some day schools in operation, although to a certain extent the Board Schools are getting hold of these children. There will, however, always be a residuum, who can only be got hold

of by the Ragged Schools. There are also the migratory class who cannot possibly be got into the Board Schools. And further, on behalf of those children who do attend Board Schools, there is much that may be done and that is being done in the Ragged Schools. The interesting statement just read has informed you that there are something over 50,000 children under the auspices of the Ragged School Union. It is unnecessary here to say how much that implies, and how greatly these children require the moral and religious instruction it is the object of the Union to give them. There is, amongst such children, even while receiving secular instruction in the public schools, a total lack of moral and religious training enjoyed by those in better circumstances—and this lack it is the aim of the Ragged Schools to supply. Moreover, you have heard that growing out of the original operations of the Ragged Schools there are many branches of great utility. These have been mentioned and need not be repeated, but I would call your attention to, last, but perhaps not least, there is the provision of Country Homes to which poor children may be sent who are unwell or drooping, and who are evidently in want of change from the London atmosphere. With these Country Homes I feel the fullest sympathy. Then, there is another point to which I would refer for a moment. When you consider the rapid growth of population, you might naturally expect that crime would be increasing; but, on the contrary, it seems to be decreasing, and this indicates a satisfactory state of things. I was examining yesterday some statistics on crime, and I found a decided decrease, and that not merely as regards crime generally, but specially and even more with regard to juvenile crime. Now, I fully admit that many admirable civilising and missionary agencies may have had some influence in this direction (of course there are various agencies, industrial schools, training ships, and reformatories, all of which may claim some share), but I feel I am entitled to claim for the Ragged Schools a very considerable share in bringing about this satisfactory result. The criminal statistics I was looking at give for 1885 the misdemeanants under 12 as 250 for the whole country, less than half the number given for seven years ago. The children under 16 committed for crime are given as 4,830, less by a thousand than the number in 1880, and less by one half than the commitments in 1869. That is a very satisfactory state of things. I ask you to note that of the young people committed, a very large proportion could neither read nor write, showing they had not come under the influence of any schools.

We have now arrived at the end of the fifty years' reign of our gracious Queen. (Great cheering.) Many movements have marked these eventful years, and not the least important has been the agency of

Ragged Schools, which by the devoted and noble efforts of some 3,800 teachers (in London alone), to whom all praise is due, are carrying on a training, civilising, moralising, and christianising work, and making known morality and religion in homes never before penetrated. During these past years these Ragged Schools have been at work, and they have had a decided and happy effect in the amelioration of the condition of thousands throughout the metropolis and the land.

Lord MOUNT-TEMPLE having referred to the late Earl of Shaftesbury's lifelong interest in the work of Ragged Schools, passed on to maintain that notwithstanding the Board Schools the labours of the Ragged School teachers were required as urgently as ever. In fact, the establishment of the public schools had opened the way to a large development in Ragged School work. The Ragged School Union looks after the poor children; first, for the body, by means of recreation and industrial classes and the Country Homes; secondly, for the mind, by teaching them how to utilise the secular knowledge they may have gained; and, thirdly, spiritually, for it affords, not merely moral, but Christian and religious teaching. No doubt the work is, in many ways, trying, but it has its rewards in the affection and gratitude of the children. We may do something towards cheering this noble army of 3,800 teachers, by telling them how much we value and how heartily we sympathise with their labours; and while they give their services we surely should give what pecuniary help we can to support the good work.

Dr. H. SINCLAIR-PATERSON said: I have listened, as all here have done, with great interest to the statement made explanatory of the work of the Ragged School Union; and I felt, as the last speaker sat down, I could not do better than accentuate his points. I find body, soul, and spirit attended to by this work, and it not only touches them at all points, but it touches them in a loving way, bringing them sympathy and help which in their loveless lives they have little known. I felt it to be a privilege to help in any way such a work; it is one so valuable and so fruitful in results that it has strong claims on your prayers, your sympathies, and your substance.

Now, two objections have been raised to the work of Ragged Schools. First, the Board are doing the work. But they are not. It seems to me there is a fringe that will continue to be untouched by the School Board. There is, we have been reminded, a nomadic population in London, constantly on the move; and before in any one district the educational machinery is got to work they are gone beyond reach. Such children are not welcomed by either scholars or teachers in the public schools. You must have men and women filled with the love of the Lord Jesus Christ, and for His sake ready to go

down to where this mass of humanity are to be met and won. But then there is a second point—the Board Schools fail in giving adequate spiritual instruction. I say advisedly adequate, because they do communicate a certain amount of religious teaching; but it is not adequate. I know it is so, for I have visited some hundreds of the Board Schools. In some cases there is an effort to convey spiritual truth; in others there is little or none of anything like a satisfactory nature. Hence, on behalf of children the School Board does not reach, and on behalf of others it does reach, but whose wants it does not fully meet, we want these God-given labours of love to bring the knowledge of Jesus Christ.

That these Christian men and women are successful in reaching these children is evidenced by this one fact, *amongst many such*, that the Superintendent of one of the largest Ragged School Institutions in London was, when a boy, brought up in the same school. Thus the love which reached him is through him reaching others. Thus the Ragged Schools are not merely turning out good and industrious citizens, but also Christian men and women ready to step to the front in rescuing others.

We have heard something about the diminution of crime; and we cannot be at all surprised if these Ragged Schools, which present the positive side of the matter in giving the knowledge of salvation, should have an important and beneficent effect on the negative side in reducing crime. To us it may seem as if the work were repellent, but I question if you will find anywhere more earnest enthusiastic workers than Ragged School teachers. We may miss a glorious opportunity of helping on the great work of making known the Gospel of God's grace and love if we fail or forget to help with our prayers and means these thoroughly effective and successful Ragged School missions.

Major-General Sir Robert Phayre said: In advocating the cause of Ragged Schools, we are asked to say that they should be not only maintained but extended. I would bring to your consideration the thought that has pressed on my mind, having gone through the work and read much about it—that it is according to the mind of God, and that it is one of the best examples we have before us of practical Christianity. Not only is it the aim of the teachers to seek the conversion of the children, but also to save them from the misery and degradation of ignorance and neglect. Tens of thousands of poor children know nothing of the true meaning of the word "home." And while you lay the foundation broad and deep of a knowledge of the Saviour, you also afford them such instruction as is likely to fit them to occupy useful positions in society. Thus, taking everything

into consideration, Ragged Schools (and I speak as a disinterested outsider) have just claims on the sympathetic prayers and pecuniary support of all. What I have seen for myself convinces me that these centres of life and light in the poorest districts of London are exercising a wonderful power for good. I take, then, this view of the Ragged School movement—that it is a great and beneficial agency, doing much good to the country, and deserving to be supported with a liberal hand.

The Rev. Prebendary R. C. Billing said: I have the happiness of moving a very hearty vote of thanks to the Duke of Westminster for inviting us here and for his kindness in presiding; and I feel sure we equally thank the Duchess for her kindness. I have sometimes thought Ragged Schools might be compared to a casual ward. I know we admit many children who would not be admitted by the Board Schools.

Then I want to say that those who live in the West End might do much for East End children by inviting them to spend a few hours in their homes. For one thing, many girls hate the name of domestic service, regarding it as drudgery; whereas if they came and saw what domestic service really is, they would soon change their opinion.

We have heard of Ragged Scholars becoming teachers, but I know of some now working in the Female and Bible Domestic Mission. Thus we not only train workers for ourselves, but also for others.

I desire to thank your Grace for allowing us to come here to plead the cause of Ragged Schools. I trust they may be largely increased, and that the Ragged School Union, which greatly needs money, may have its needs liberally met.

Mr. H. R. Williams said: As one of the oldest Ragged School workers I am privileged to second the vote of hearty thanks. Having had about forty-one years' experience in these schools, I know that London is a very different place to what it would have been but for Ragged Schools. The scenes witnessed by Lord Shaftesbury and other early workers, can hardly be described in these days. The Ragged School Union has had a very honourable share in bringing about a different state of things.

Mr. John MacGregor (Rob Roy) in a few pithy sentences supported the vote of thanks, which being put to the meeting was passed unanimously, and acknowledged by the Duke of Westminster.

COUNTRY HOMES.

"WE WANT TO SEE THE COUNTRY" is the keynote of an appeal recently issued by the Ragged School Union, and which is intensified by a graphic illustration of four ragged boys plaintively uttering the same.

In the hope of influencing many to give a hearty response to the Children's Cry, we quote the following beautiful thoughts on

"THE MINISTRY OF CHILDHOOD."*

"A LITTLE child, with his gay notes and sunny eyes, will lift us sometimes above our depressing cares and miserable worries, soften the hardshened temper, recall us from feverish fret to healthier calm, from the bad mood that had begun to creep over us to a sounder and better; clearing with his breath the dust from off the begrimed soul, and restoring the sensibility which contact with noisome atmospheres or with the noisy crowd had blunted.

"When we talk of the ministry of children—what hosts of them there are in our towns and cities, whom poverty, with its long train of evils and miseries, defrauds us of, who by reason of their helpless corruption with want and dirt, and foul air, and wretched environment, are anything but the benign and lovely influence among us that they should and might be.

"'The mud,' says Ruskin, 'which we tread under our feet is a grimy mixture of clay, and sand, and soot, and water; separate the sand, however, let the atoms arrange themselves in peace according to their nature, and you have the opal. Separate the clay and it becomes a white earth fit for the finest porcelain; or, if it still further defecates itself, we have the sapphire. Take the soot, and properly treated, it will give you a diamond; while the water, lastly, purified and distilled, will emerge as a dewdrop or crystallise into a lovely star.' And under different conditions, into what transfigured creatures would many of London's saddest, dreariest children gradually develop; how wondrously winsome and delightful many of them would be found!

"The true child is merry and gay, brimming with happy dreams and fancies, ignorant of the pressure of black care. He overflows with trust and faith and hope But look at the troops

* Rev. S. A. Tipple in the *Christian World Pulpit.*

of gutter children—old, dull, wizened creatures most of them, heavy and depressed through confinement in foul air, unaccustomed to aught of delicious wandering in fairyland—the children's country—with small vision-creating or amusement-inventing capacity.

"A barrister and his sister, not long since, opened a room in a low neighbourhood as a playroom for poor children. When they had gathered the little ones together, and told them the purpose for which the room was opened, the latter, to their disappointment, remained sullenly motionless and still—for they knew no games! At length the thought suggested itself to the benevolent couple of starting them with that most universal and most rudimentary of all child-pastimes, mud-pies. So they provided their guests with lumps of clay, and invited them to model the clay into anything which pleased them best; then, presently, there was activity, and, one and all, they began to fashion it into coffins. The chief form in which excitement and recreation had come to them had been in watching the funerals that proceeded through their street, and when bidden to play, all they could do (God help them!) was to play at shaping coffins. What could be more ghastly as a perversion of child-nature?

"It is sad to see any shut out inexorably from what they are specially fitted to appreciate and enjoy Now, to none of us, perhaps, do the scenes and objects of the country yield such vivid delight as they yield to children; for them there is always a wondrous charm in the fields and woods, and they, above all, ought to have free access to them. Yet there are thousands of young children stifling in poor courts and alleys of yonder city who have scarcely had a glimpse of the sweet country, who are surprised to find, on being taken thither at last, how big the sky is, and that gooseberries grow on bushes.

"A few weeks' holiday in the country—none enjoy it like the children, and none like the captive children of the slums. Oh, the unspeakable rapture for those who know no playground but the stony streets, amidst foul cloud and dirt, of play from morn to dewy eve in soft, green meadows beneath the clearness of an ample sky; and the quickening novelty of everything—the new sights and sounds and odours, the new ways of living, the new sense of health and buoyancy, the new thoughts and feelings stored, with

the material unconsciously gathered for after-bright dreams and memories.

The Good our Homes are Doing.

The following quotation from an appreciative article in the *Marylebone Christian Witness* by a gentleman who knows all about them will be acceptable to our readers :—

A Personal Testimony.

"Only those who see for themselves can have any sufficient idea of the splendid work that these unpretending institutions are accomplishing among those who are so favoured as to come under their influence. To the ragged children of our cities, more than one day of green fields and pure air is quite unknown. The most that they know is a few hours of country scene, often very near to the bricks and mortar of the great town, and coming in the midst of a day of excitement and bustle. They start in the morning, and spend the evening in journeying back, to sleep among the stale air and squalid surroundings which are their lot for all the year besides. Such a thing as to sleep in the quiet and sweetness of the country is a new experience. And to rise in the freshness of a real rural sunny morning, is full of sensations which make an entirely new chapter in the life of a child of the slums. These holidays are effecting far more good than the bestowal of a fortnight of pleasure. They are making God and His love more real to large numbers of children, and through them to large masses of the poor and destitute. But the phase of the work which most catches the eye of Christian people is that the Homes are under the control of Christian ladies, of known experience in dealing with the young and leading them to Christ. Many facts are to hand, in the shape of children who have been truly converted during their stay at the Homes, and are now bright young Christians. If every person who has more than a hundred a year would give the sum of five shillings we should be able to give every destitute child in the cities of Great Britain a fortnight in the country, and the effect would be spiritually, morally, and mentally one which would startle us, stimulate us, and show us that we have put into our hands a new weapon in the work of Christ."

It only remains to be stated that there are four Holiday Homes specially retained for relays of ninety children, as well as accommodation for some of the wearied teachers, both voluntary and paid. In addition, there are the Country Cottages under the supervision of kind friends, as varied in their character as they are useful in their purpose, giving space for nearly one hundred more. All this means great care in supervision and cost in their action. Happily kind friends have generously responded to our needs, and we feel sure many more are about to become partners in this joy and health-giving enterprise, which blesses them that give as much as those who receive. The local schools also share in the cost, as do the parents when possible, making the burden fall lightly all round, and widening the sympathy and effectiveness of the scheme. It is hoped the number of eleven hundred poor children dealt with last year will be greatly increased before the present season is concluded.

HOLIDAY HOMES.

A PUBLIC meeting was held on June 10th in the Reeves Mission Room, East Street, Manchester Square, W., on behalf of the Holiday Homes in connection with the Ragged School Union. The chairman, George Hanbury, Esq., in his opening remarks, said the object of the meeting was to promote the effort made to send the poor children of our courts and alleys, not merely for one day, but for a fortnight, into the country, to one or other of the Homes provided by the Union, where they not only enjoyed fresh air and recreation but all the comforts of a home. Another object of the meeting was to raise the means for establishing other Homes. He urged upon those present to interest their friends in the work and induce them to assist. The Rev. S. Green, Messrs. S. E. Haward, E. Steinitz, A. Jepson, and Sherrard also addressed the meeting.

FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL MEETING OF THE RAGGED SCHOOL UNION.

A LARGE and enthusiastic meeting—a platform crowded as it has seldom been by 800 elder scholars, the prize-takers—the presence of the Right Hon. Lord Fortescue, the Chairman, and of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts,—all these made the Annual Meeting on May 9th a memorable gathering. The singing of the children, under the leadership of Mr. Joseph Proudman, was exceedingly good.

After the opening hymn, "What equal honour shall we bring?" prayer was presented by the Rev. R. Loveridge.

A brief *resumé* of the Annual Report was read to the meeting by Mr. John Kirk, the Secretary.

The noble Chairman then announced that the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, a lady known and honoured in all Christian lands, had kindly consented to add additional grace to the prizes by presenting them for him.

The distribution of the 800 prizes was then proceeded with, the Right Hon. Earl and the Baroness addressing to each school representative a few encouraging and gracious words. For particulars see p. 56.

The Baroness BURDETT-COUTTS said: My Lord, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I think it is scarcely necessary for me to attempt to express anything like the pleasure it has been for me to present these prizes. Every one in this hall will readily understand how gratifying it has been to me to give away 800 prizes for good conduct, honesty, and steadiness; and all the more that it is indeed a high and flattering testimonial to the real value and satisfactory results of Ragged School teaching. However, I have been asked to say a few words on what I truly believe to be one of the most important movements of the day. Such a movement, in all its wide and beneficial issues, demands a power of language far greater than any at my command. Whether we look back on the past as shown in the records of Ragged Schools, or on the present as shown by many prizes which have been earned, we feel that this is a work of no ordinary importance. And besides, we cannot forget the association with the Ragged School movement of the names of many very dear to us: the names of noble and Christian workers who departing have left footprints behind them, footprints in which we do well to tread. Amongst such the name of the late Earl of Shaftesbury will never be forgotten. I believe he will long be remembered and loved as the generous and noble friend of the poor, the despised, and the suffering. To say a few words on such a movement is beyond my power, and certainly in this large hall beyond my voice.

I therefore ask you to accept my warm thanks for permitting me to take part in the interesting ceremony which has just concluded; and allow me also to express the earnest wish that your Society may greatly prosper and extend, that the sympathy of the public may be generously awakened, and that you may be privileged to win many jewels for His crown, who in the

great day shall say, "Well done, good and faithful servant."

Mr. H. R. WILLIAMS said that her ladyship had had the honour of distributing the largest number of prizes ever awarded by the Committee. He had been asked, on the part of the Committee of the Ragged School Union, to beg her ladyship's acceptance of a volume just published—"Pioneering in New Guinea," by the Rev. James Chalmers, of the London Missionary Society.

The Jubilee song was then sung, composed and set to music by Mr. Proudman.

VICTORIA'S JUBILEE.

Victoria! our Queen we hail thee!
Monarch of many lands!
And keep thy Royal Jubilee,
With hearts which love commands.
We proudly trace thy history,
From girlhood's sunny spring
Through sorrow's summer mystery,
Till autumn calm doth bring.

CHORUS.

Queen of a noble reign!
Noble in deed and thought!
Empress of hearts we shout anew,—
Who loves the brave, the pure, the true!
In cottage, hall, or court.

Victoria! our Queen, we love thee!
Stretching forth friendship's hands!
To greet thee on thy Jubilee,
We come in joyous bands!
The sons of India sing thy praise,
And Southern Isles rejoice,
Dominions gladly will upraise
The loud approving voice.
Queen of a noble reign, &c.

Victoria! our Queen, we bless thee!
Praying when in thy home—
Thy children's sons caress thee,
For many years to come.
Thy people's loving greeting
Shall cheer thy lonely way,
Until thy lost ones meeting
In heaven's unfading day.
Queen of a noble reign, &c.

The Right Rev. the LORD BISHOP OF BATH AND WELLS said: My Lord, Brethren and Friends,—The resolution which I have the honour to propose runs as follows:—

> "That this meeting is of opinion that, from a reviewal of the past fifty years, some claim may be adduced on behalf of Ragged Schools and Missions for having, in common with kindred agencies, largely contributed to social stability by constructing a permanent way over the chasm that divided the well-to-do from their poorer brethren, and by the quickening of consciences and inspiring young hearts with sentiments of trust and affection for their Divine Father and Saviour. In view of such services the Committee are emboldened to plead for the continuance and extension of public support."

It may be as well, perhaps, to say at once that I came to this meeting to-night with a very strong prejudice in favour of Ragged Schools. The very name of Ragged School, with all its surroundings and belongings, is one which cannot fail to awaken deep sympathy in the heart of every Christian man and woman. The very fact that this agency directs its operations towards the most helpless, most friendless, and most ignorant classes of society stamps it as one which is so exactly in harmony with the spirit of Him who came to seek and to save that which was lost, and lift us from the sins and sorrows of earth to the glory and purity of heaven, that it

must win the heartiest and fullest accord and sympathy in all who own His name. Thus I came in full sympathy with the movement.

The true way to judge of the value of any institution is to consider what would be the condition of things in the rank of society in which it moves and acts if it were not and never had been. I believe I am not wrong in saying that in London—this huge metropolis, exceeding in size any city either of ancient or modern times—there are many thousand children without home influence, without care and affection, without those blessed influences of family and parental bonds which the most of us know to have such a happy effect in moulding the character. There are the unhappy children born of sin, living without father, and many of them without mother. There are the children of the criminal classes. There are also the children of the drunkard, who know little but abuse and neglect. Then there are the children of the very poor, whose poverty and destitution seem to have robbed them of the natural springs of human feeling. And, lastly, there are the orphans—ah! how many, you know much better than I can tell you—without a friend or helper of any kind. Now of course the condition of children born and bred under such circumstances is very sad indeed. It is not merely one of bodily hardship, sad as that is, but sadder still, too frequently, is the absence of love and affection in their homes. I know nothing more terrible than that any young girl or boy should grow up in this great city without learning the sweet instincts of love and family affection. That sad state of things has been very largely met by the Ragged School teachers, who, showing love, have kindled love and won the affections of these loveless children.

Consider for a moment the case of such children who in this London, the wealthiest city in the world, are not only without knowledge, but many of whom are without the necessaries of life. As they lounge about the streets they see temptingly spread before them many things they have not; they see food for which their bodies are craving, they see warm clothing, they see rich jewellery which they well know would fetch the money they so much need. Now let me ask, How can we expect such children to respect the laws of society? How can they look on society with a friendly eye? We can scarcely expect them, left to themselves and exposed to such temptation and privations, to become good citizens. There is, indeed, great danger that they will grow up at enmity with society, and endeavour to seize or secure the wealth they see glittering around them—in other words, that they will naturally and inevitably ripen into criminals.

Such is the state of things. What does this Society do to meet it? By a Christian ingenuity that is perfectly wonderful, it has met the precise needs of these neglected children, and met them at every point—body, soul, and mind. By means of educational and benevolent machinery it has got hold of them. There is great variety in the means provided. The Mission Services, the Bible Classes, the Prayer Meeting, awaken the spiritual instincts; the Free Meals

and Breakfasts supply the physical needs; the teaching of thrift and temperance, the Penny Banks and Bands of Hope, and Recreation Classes, Sunday Schools, Day Schools, Evening Classes and Libraries, with other agencies we cannot now enumerate, have all combined in doing their part in bringing about a better state of things.

I do not know I can put it better than in these words, quoted in your Report: "The Ragged School teachers are building in faith and love, indestructible because ideal bridges, for the passage of the children of the neglected and even of the dangerous classes from squalor and depravity and immorality, to cleanliness and respectability and godliness."

That is a very striking view of the work, and it bears very closely on the resolution before me, which speaks of two great classes—the wealthy and well-to-do on the one hand, and the poor and miserable on the other. Those who are building in faith and love bridges for the miserable to pass over and become prosperous, for the dangerous and hostile classes to pass over and become the strength and stay of society, deserve well of the nation. I am glad to know that not only are these bridges being built and some passing over, but that there is a more active traffic than ever, and many are passing from the dangerous and neglected classes to the respectable and prosperous side—and that in a very large measure through the efforts of the Ragged School teachers.

Now there is one part of the machinery of these schools which strikes me as exceedingly and specially important and useful. That is the Industrial Classes. In teaching these children industry you are doing a great and lasting work, besides impressing upon them in early days the enormous importance of earning something. Consciously or unconsciously, they learn the dignity of independent and honest labour, of being useful. I am perfectly convinced that in this way, and hard as the labour may be to some of you, you are doing a great deal to raise their moral condition, and placing their feet on the stepping stone to a higher position in life. And these new feelings are deepened and strengthened by your efforts in the way of thrift and temperance, whereby they learn to make a wise use of what they have been taught to earn.

I have done, but I must add there is ever present in taking part in a Ragged School meeting the glorious memory of Lord Shaftesbury. He is on such an occasion brought vividly before our minds; for none of us can ever forget his lifelong and practical interest in Ragged Schools. I believe, therefore, that Ragged Schools—which are no modern invention—as they have had a glorious past, have a grand future before them; for so long as a ragged child is found, the name and the need of Ragged Schools will never perish.

The Rev. C. Fleming Williams said: I have seconded a great many resolutions in my time of one kind and another, but I do not think I ever rose to perform that simple duty with more pleasure than I do now, to second the resolution so persuasively moved by the Bishop of Bath and Wells. Now our resolution claims and extended and enlarged support for the work

of Ragged Schools, and it urges its plea by the results of past endeavour. To me it is a grand thought that these schools and missions have really and largely "contributed to social stability by constructing a permanent way over the chasm that divided the well-to-do from their poorer brethren." That is no idle boast, and as I stand here I am struck by the substantial evidence of the truth of it which this platform furnishes. These young people behind me are crossing or have crossed that permanent way to their own advantage and the advantage of the whole nation. But there are other chasms and they are being bridged. You see here on this platform representatives of almost every section of the Christian Church in England. Real and forbidding as are these chasms they are bridging on behalf of suffering children, the chasms which separate the rich from the poor, the cultured from the ignorant, the men of one ecclesiastical form from another,—here and for the time these differences are forgotten. I am persuaded these chasms are neither so wide nor so deep as some excellent people believe them to be. Like the yawning fissures on the mountain side, they are on the surface and superficial, they do not reach down to the foundation rocks. Whatever else our Christianity teaches us, it does teach us of our common sonship to God and our unity in this great family relationship. And as we go forward in practical Christianity, and gain deeper insight and more exalted views of the great truths of our faith, so we become honester and intenser in uttering that sublime word "brother." Man to man we are first and foremost united as sons of one Common Father; and our common human nature realises with deep and enduring sympathy the cry of man after God. In the glorious prayer, "Our Father which art in heaven, hallowed be Thy Name," every heart becomes one, and differences seem small. A friend of mine ascended to a great height in order to bring back photographs of the cloudland through which he swept. I noticed that from the altitude he attained the marvellous distinctions of London had disappeared. Cottage and cathedral had sunk to a level plain. So when our spirits pierce the eternal mysteries and dwell in the light of the eternal Father, we lose sight of the petty differences and realise our common brotherhood; learning that

> "This whole world is bound
> By golden chains about the feet of God."

We are told often that these terrible divisions constitute a real menace to society. No doubt that is true. But if these divisions are to be obliterated, it must be by brave and patient bridge-building; by men such as the Ragged School teachers inspired with a godly and Christlike enthusiasm for humanity; for from such deathless enthusiasm have arisen the noblest saviours of human society. That is a sentiment which I believe animates the meeting to-night. If we labour as we do, if we undertake the tasks of which we have heard on behalf of the fallen, it is not because we are afraid of men, but because we love them. Their very helplessness commends their case to our sympathy, and moves us

to become their servant for Jesus Christ's sake. It is because you have done so much to give practical effect to our brotherhood you may rightly claim that you have lessened the antagonisms that threaten society, and thus contributed largely to social stability. Hence you may claim and may expect the hearty co-operation and generous support of all Christian people.

But our resolution reminds us of what I feel to be a most solemn call of duty. We are reminded you have been going forward quietly with your heroic task during the past fifty years. We have heard from all parts the praise sung of these fifty years as a period of unexampled prosperity. We are undoubtedly, as a people, incomparably richer than we were when our beloved Queen ascended the throne of these islands. Yet, at the same time, to many minds there is present thought of accompanying poverty and the question of distribution. (The speaker proceeded to deal at considerable length with the distribution of wealth and the incidence of poverty, but our limited space does not suffice for a clear and adequate expression of the views propounded.)

After describing the deplorable social condition of the very poor, he asked, What can we expect from such people, so brought up? A life of poor vitality, of confined and dwindled faculties. We may expect indeed they should be a source of danger to the commonwealth. What do these people want? There is room for the social reformer: they want better homes, purer air, easier access to the softening influences of nature, and, moreover, they want the earnest personal efforts of loving men and women. They want the Gospel of Jesus Christ. Their wrongs must be righted by those who will labour to bring in the cosmos of heaven for the chaos of hell. They want the Gospel of the Son of God; they want a new life and power; they want to be lured into larger conceptions of life; they want new powers of being, in faith, in trust, in sympathy, in gentleness, and in affection.

Now, if they want these things, can it be done? Many in this hall believe it can be done. Who can do this? Only those who are willing to descend into the depths, to empty themselves of prejudice, preference, privilege, and position. Only those who, as Jesus Christ became poor for our sakes that He might make many rich, are willing to become poor for their brethren's sake. The Church of Christ demands more to justify her existence than a correct creed, a splendid ceremonial, and magnificent buildings. Only those who will copy the methods and breathe the spirit of Christ can ever do this work as it needs to be done. The Ragged Schools are doing this work; I know they are, for I have seen it done around me in the East End of London. I say solemnly I know of no agency in London to-day that is doing the work being done by the Ragged School Union. Do not mistake me; I have nothing to say against building churches and cathedrals; but in heaven's name, whatever you do in that way, do not forget to go down with the Gospel in God's own method to the people. He who girds himself with the towel and washes the feet of the lowliest in the name of Christ is

doing the King's business, and will not fail of his reward.

I have read through the Report, and I endorse every word of it. As beautifully said by the Bishop who preceded me, it seems like a re-enaction of the Acts of the Apostles in the spirit of Jesus Christ its Founder. It has profoundly moved my heart to read of the Holiday Homes. All the boys and girls here know what that Holiday Home movement is. When I think of the joy of the murmuring stream, the flower-spangled fields, the play of the clouds on the glorious face of the sun—when I remember what these have done for me, I rejoice in your movement. There is no more pathetic sight to-day than hundreds and thousands of children pent in this great wilderness of bricks and mortar, who never hear these voices of nature. I have seen men and women waiting for work that never came, and maddened by the wail of their children for bread; I have seen these things, and I can bear them. But I cannot bear to see, as I did the other day in Hoxton, five or six poor little white-faced lambs who had got hold of a few faded flowers, and were sticking them about on the pavement and playing at garden. O God, Thou hast laid out fields full of these flowers, and Thy lambs may not go to these places Thy graciousness hast provided.

Now, this meeting is to be very practical, and you have a splendid chance. It appears the Ragged School Union has resolved to make an effort to raise a Jubilee Holiday Home, in which to gather such little ones to refresh and sweeten their lives. Will you enable it so to do? Last summer I had an application on behalf of two little ones to send them to the country. One, through the agency of this Union, I got off quickly; the other had to wait awhile, and then it came too late. When I went with the card entitling it to go, it was too weak to be moved, and it was not moved until it was carried to rest on the great bosom of the Father. Let me beseech you to make this meeting a special and memorable one by every one of you putting your name down for something towards the £1,500 required to raise that Jubilee Home.

Mr. FRANK A. BEVAN said: The resolution which I have the honour of proposing this evening is to the following effect:—

> "That the Report be adopted, printed, and circulated, accompanied with expressions of thanks to the Local Committees and Teachers, for the blessed results arrived at from patient continuance in well-doing, which, by God's help, they have accomplished."

The last line of the hymn which was to have been sung before I spoke says, "If we do a thing at all, do it well." I am quite sure that is the sentiment these children are taught in the school; at any rate, what they have done this evening they have done right well. Now it seems to me on this occasion, if I am to do my task well, and if I am best to consult the interests of this meeting, I should be short—making my observations as few as possible.

Now our resolution concerns the Report, and it makes one glad that such a report as that (part of which has been read) should go forth in the Jubilee year of our beloved

Queen's reign. You do not require to get up flaring advertisements—your work speaks for itself. If we who are present will only look at the platform behind me, see these rows of happy healthy children, listen to their tuneful voices, we may shut up the report, for *there* are the results of the work. You know how it is said of the builder of St. Paul's, "If you wish to see his monument, look around you." So if you wish to realise the value of the work done by Ragged Schools, look on the platform, and you see a striking evidence of it. These young people are connected with Ragged Schools, but there are no rags here. The self-respect manifest in this transformation of dress and behaviour is a glorious result of self-denying Christian labour. But however bright and comfortable these children may be, we cannot conceal from ourselves the fact that as we walk along our streets, and look down the courts and alleys, we behold numbers of ragged children who need all the care and all the energy and all the Christian love and sympathy which the noble army of teachers connected with this Society are bestowing upon the poor children of London. On behalf of such, and that by the blessing of God they may be changed into such as we now see behind us, I urge earnestly the claims of this Ragged School Union.

I do not know, my lord, ladies and gentlemen, if you have ever heard of a religion that is called the religion of humanity. I read from time to time about such religions, and some of them are very curious things indeed. With all this talk about humanity, they never seem to touch men and women at all. They concern themselves so wonderfully with humanity in the abstract, yet they have so very little personal help for individuals. Now it seems to me the Ragged School Union have discovered the true religion of humanity. My idea of the religion of humanity is one which meets the wants of men and women, and such is the religion Jesus Christ taught—the religion the Ragged Schools practise—the religion which not only gives men, women, and children a sure hope beyond the grave, but in this life affords them true comfort. A religion which teaches us to descend into the lowest depths of the social scale, in order to feed the hungry, clothe the naked, educate the ignorant, to give physical and moral training to those otherwise without it, to love the loveless, and by care and watchfulness fit them to become respectable and useful members of society here below, and set their feet on the way to heaven hereafter. The religion which does that is what I would call the true religion of humanity, and such is the religion taught and practised in the Ragged Schools. I claim for this Society that it is founded on the religion of Jesus Christ, that it is carrying out His purposes towards these lost ones; for He it was who said, "It is not the will of your Father which is in heaven that one of these little ones should perish." Now the Ragged School Union endeavours to fulfil that purpose; it is determined that so far as possible, so far as it has the sympathy of Christian people, it will go on rescuing and saving these little ones who would otherwise perish.

I dare say I am addressing many

teachers, and I would like to say a word to them. I want to urge you to more and more intensity and earnestness in this work—this glorious work. We thank you for doing it. The Church of God thanks you for taking up this grand work. After a week of hard toil you might be very glad to spend your Sunday afternoons quietly at home, or even taking a stroll in the parks; but the love of Christ constraining you, you give up the leisure you might fairly claim, and give your strength and sympathy and prayers and efforts for these children. We thank you for it; you are doing a grand work. Go on, and God will bless you. I remember hearing that eloquent speaker Mr. Gough describe, on one occasion, how in the streets of New York a fine-dressed fashionable lady pulled off her glove, and in so doing her beautiful and costly diamond ring fell off and rolled into the gutter. Without hesitation that refined lady pulled up her sleeve and plunged her delicate arm right into the muddy gutter, and continued patiently to search, until at last she pulled out her valuable ring. Now that is the work you are doing. There are bright jewels, gems for our Master's crown, right down in the muddy gutter of sin and ignorance, and you do not hesitate to go down into the lowest and darkest places, that you may win and rescue these living stones, which some day you shall see shining fair, for your comfort and joy, in your Redeemer's crown; and in that day many shall rise up to call you blessed. I trust you may be encouraged by the meeting this evening to go bravely on with the work of to-day. Sometimes I think the day may come when there will be no more need for Ragged Schools. If it ever does come, that day will be to the credit of the Society, which in a sense will have committed suicide, by rescuing all the children needing to be rescued, and removing the very cause of its existence. Till then go bravely on; God will be with you; and His people will support you.

The Rev. JAMES CHALMERS, of New Guinea, said: I am asked to second the resolution which has been proposed by Mr. Bevan. We are asked to thank the local committees and teachers for their patient continuance in well-doing in connection with this Society. My impression is, that were these blessed results properly understood, they would be thanked not only by us, but by Her Majesty's Government, by the Corporation of London, by the Judicial Bench and the Magistrates, by Sir Charles Warren, and the whole of the police force. I feel indeed, after reading that Report, that the great British empire has to thank the Ragged School Union for the work it is doing. The results of it are not confined to this land, for many who have benefited have left this country, and have gone to the colonies and become good colonists. Thus you are not only serving yourselves, but you are helping countries far beyond the seas.

Do you remember that anecdote told about Napoleon I.? It is said he was leading his army, and in one of his great marches he came to a river. Turning sharply round to a captain, he said, "Captain, what is the breadth of that river?" "Sire, when my instruments come up (they are now in the rear) I will tell you." "Captain, what is the breadth of

the river NOW?" Taking off his cap, and making use of its peak with his hands as a kind of extemporised sextant, the officer reported the breadth as so and so. "Thank you, colonel." He was captain before; now he was colonel. So it strikes me, the Ragged School Union have gauged the breadth of the river, and not only so, they have bridged it. My work, however, for the last twenty-one years, what has it been? The same Divine Gospel you take to perishing little ones in the city of London, I have been taking to the red savages of New Guinea. I have lived among cannibals in order to teach them that God is love. People tell us that civilisation is going to do marvels. From some experience, I tell you it is doing nothing to raise them. Will all the civilisation of this great empire put good into these savages? Never, never. There is only one thing can raise the savage, and that is the Gospel of the Son of God; that Gospel you present at home.

I have stood above a thunderstorm, and watched the torrents run off the earth as fast as they fell, and my heart has been thrilled with its mighty power. And in this England of yours you have gone out in the morning and watched the tiny dewdrop, touched by the sun's rays, trickle down the blade of grass. Did you ever think that tiny drop of dew exercises a greater power for good than the terrific thunderstorm? It was the power of life to that blade of grass. So these little missions of yours may exercise a greater power and influence than some tremendous and world-shaking movement. They are as the dew from heaven.

Mr. J. W. MEADEN said: I stand here as visitor from a far distant portion of Her Majesty's dominions. I maintain that we in far-off Australia have reaped benefits from your Ragged Schools. We have had come to us young people who have passed through these institutions, and we know they have made useful and profitable citizens. My task now is simply to move that the very best thanks of this meeting be accorded to his lordship, the chairman, for his kindness in presiding on this occasion, and for his personal influence, sympathy, and co-operation in the good work of this Society.

Mr. S. R. STAREY said: It is not the first time I have attended a Ragged School meeting. I was at the first anniversary ever held of the Ragged School Union—that is 43 years ago—and I was then honorary secretary. I stand here with very great pleasure to second the vote of thanks to the chairman, and I ask you to pass it by holding up both hands.

The Right Hon. the Earl FORTESCUE said: Ladies and Gentlemen,—At this late hour I will not detain you. I had great pleasure in accepting the flattering invitation of the Committee to preside over this meeting in the regretted absence of your distinguished and earnest president, Lord Aberdeen. More than forty years ago the kindness of the principles and beneficence of the operations of Ragged Schools commended them to my judgment and my feelings. The recognition and accentuation of the unity of the different branches of Christ's universal church on earth, its vital unity and the great cardinal truths taught by that

church, and the inculcation of the duty incumbent on members of the different churches to co-operate in a work such as this in imparting to the ignorant the saving and purifying knowledge of the truth; in imparting to neglected children, for whom as for us the Saviour died, these blessed facts—all these things have called forth for Ragged School work my fullest sympathy. I am persuaded that you are indeed co-operating in carrying on the work of Him who came to seek and to save the lost. The happy fruits resulting from the labours of your earnest, affectionate, and noble army of Ragged School teachers have won for them the love and gratitude of these poor children, and ought to win ours generally. Affection is in many cases largely undeveloped amongst many of these children, who have been hitherto neglected and ignored, or reviled and abused; but it has been only undeveloped, not extinct; and yours it has been to call forth these affections and awaken conscience, very dim and obscured, or even perverted, and thus to raise these young children to the divine image in which man was originally created. These considerations have commended strongly this Ragged School work to my judgment and feelings.

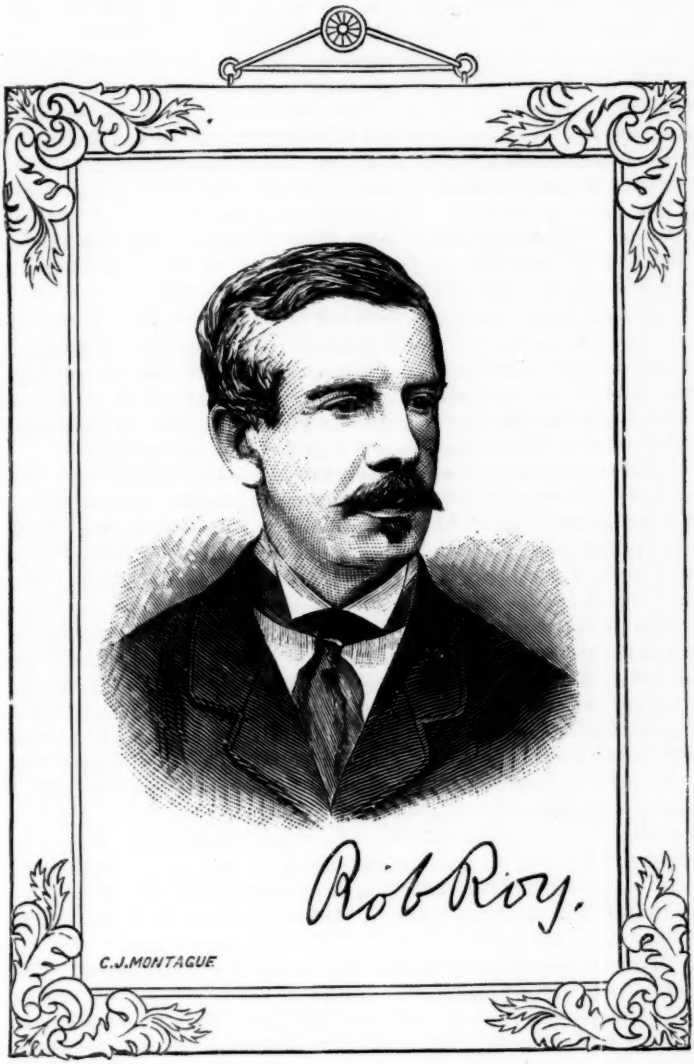
It would be a poor reflection on Lord Shaftesbury's lifelong devotion and labours if things were not worse but much better than they were previously. Where are such lodging-houses so destructive to health and morality as were to be found forty or fifty years ago? Before the passing of the Lodging House Act, preventable disease and death were making great inroads on the poor. Look too at the state of things before the Public Health Act was passed. That Act rendered impossible some of the horrible scenes which I myself have witnessed in former days. Think too of the Amelioration of the condition of the poor through the Factory Acts, and the Mines Acts. If these things are carefully pondered, no other conclusion can be arrived at than this, that great and lasting good has resulted from the labours of earnest Christian philanthropists. And not merely the social, but the moral religious condition of the people has been greatly improved during the reign of our beloved Sovereign Lady through the agency of Lord Shaftesbury's Ragged Schools and kindred institutions.

After another song, "I know a lad," the National Anthem was sung by the whole audience, the proceedings closing with the benediction by the Rev. A. Green, M.A.

JOHN MACGREGOR, M.A.

By G. Holden Pike.

The distinguished traveller, author, and philanthropist, who is known by the familiar *nom de plume* of Rob Roy, is the son of a veteran general in the British Army, who not very long ago passed away, having been at the time of his death almost a centenarian. As is shown by their name, the family belong to one of the Scottish clans;


Rob Roy.
C.J.MONTAGUE

and they have accordingly played their part in the history of their country. "The Rob Roy MacGregor, whose career has been taken as the foundation of one of the finest of Scott's romances, appears to have been born about the year 1650, and to have died an aged man, some time about the year 1733, after a strange life of stormy excitement," remarks an anonymous writer. "In person he is described as being of great physical strength, not tall of stature, but firmly and compactly built, with great breadth of shoulders. His countenance, it is said, was open and manly, stern in times of danger, but frank and cheerful in his hours of festivity. His mental qualities were of an unusual character. He avoided every appearance of cruelty, and is not even charged with incurring unnecessary bloodshed, or being the actor in any deed which would lead the way to it." So far, this was a satisfactory ancestry, and those who followed seem to have been worthy of the heroes of former times. As regards the present Mr. MacGregor, the same writer adds: "In the second Rob Roy we cannot help tracing many of the qualities, physical and mental, which made the first remarkable; but those qualities in him are purified and sanctified, and devoted to the accomplishment of noble and unselfish ends."

John MacGregor was born at Gravesend, on January 24th, 1825, his father at that time being major in the 31st Regiment. This regiment was ordered to India, and hence, before he was a month old, the future adventurous rover left the Downs in the Kent, East Indiaman, with his parents, the soldiers, and a large number of other persons. The facts concerning the loss of this fine vessel constitute one of the best-known stories in connection with the sea; and they make up beside one of the most memorable chapters in the history of Providence. On the 1st of March the vessel caught fire through a candle falling in some spirits; and the company on board, exceeding 600 souls, were anticipating certain death, when the Cambria, on her way to Mexico with miners and machinery, hove in sight. The ship caught fire about ten a.m., and not until four hours later did the first boatload of women and children reach the Cambria. These are described in a contemporary account as having been "half-clothed, and pale with fright and fatigue," but what chiefly interests us, at this distance of time, is the fact, that the subject of our present sketch was the first to be rescued from the burning mass. In his latest edition of the "Loss of the Kent," the late General Sir Duncan MacGregor wrote:—

"The better to balance the boat in the raging sea through which it had to pass, and to enable the seamen to ply their oars, the women and children were stowed promiscuously under the seats, and consequently exposed to the risk of being drowned by the continual dashing of the spray over their heads, which so filled the boat during the

passage that, before their arrival at the brig, the poor females were sitting up to the waist in water, and their children kept with the greatest difficulty above it. However, in the course of twenty minutes the little cutter was seen alongside the ark of refuge; and the first human being that happened to be admitted, out of the vast assemblage that ultimately found shelter there, was the infant son of Major MacGregor, a child of only a few weeks old, who was caught from his mother's arms and lifted into the brig by Mr. Thomson, the fourth mate of the Kent, the officer who had been ordered to take charge of the ladies' boat.

Throughout that terrible afternoon and evening which followed, one boatload after another passed from the burning vessel to the ark of refuge, which was separated from it by three miles of boisterous sea. There were 642 persons on board the Kent, and by midnight 577 of these were rescued, the rest having perished. Her guns, having been loaded, went off one by one as the fire reached them; and soon after Captain Cobb—the last man to leave the wreck—had boarded the Cambria, the magazine of the Kent exploded with a terrific report. The Cambria was a very small vessel of about 200 tons, having her space already sufficiently occupied, so that the inconvenience which arose from the sudden accession of 577 human beings to her company, created discomfort and confusion which cannot be described. The brave little vessel reached Falmouth in forty-eight hours, and discharged her precious freight.

Before the Cambria came in sight Major MacGregor wrote on a piece of paper: "The ship, the Kent, Indiaman, is on fire. Elizabeth, Joanna, and myself commit our spirits into the hands of our blessed Redeemer. His grace enables us to be quite composed in the awful prospect of entering eternity. DUNCAN MACGREGOR, March 1st, 1825. Bay of Biscay." The bottle was not thrown overboard, but left in the cabin and forgotten when the sail came in sight. It was found, however, nineteen months later in the vicinity of Barbados, 3,246 miles away. As a favoured curiosity it is now preserved among the most cherished of treasures by Rob Roy himself at his house at Blackheath.

In less than two months from this wonderful adventure, baby MacGregor came under the notice of the late Hannah More, then a venerable authoress of more than eighty years, who seems to have been sufficiently fascinated by his juvenile ways to prompt her making a graceful presentation, *e.g.*:—

"TO MASTER JOHN MACGREGOR, with a pair of shoes of my own knitting.

"Sweet babe! twice rescued from the yawning grave,
The flames tremendous and the furious wave,
May a third better life thy spirit meet;
Even life eternal at thy Saviour's feet."

The shoes thus referred to, and also the shawl in which his mother wrapped him when the two left the burning Kent, are still carefully preserved to go down as heirlooms to future generations.

In 1826 Major MacGregor became colonel of the 93rd Highlanders, and for a time he was stationed at Halifax, Nova Scotia. The Christian soldier appears to have been ceaselessly solicitous for the welfare of his men, both temporal and spiritual. None of his men were absentees from public worship, each carried his own Bible and Scotch Version of the Psalms, and at one time 700 of the regiment have been seen together at the Lord's table. In 1838 the colonel received the appointment of Inspector-General of the Irish constabulary, and ten years later the Queen conferred upon him the honour of knighthood.

It will thus be seen that Mr. MacGregor passed some of his earliest days in Ireland, and in that picturesque land he also commenced that series of adventures, more or less perilous, which have made his name to become as familiar as a household word throughout the English-speaking world. He began his education at Canterbury, but he also studied at Trinity College, Dublin, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he won two First Classes, and where also he was a wrangler. In the same year that he obtained his M.A. degree at Cambridge he entered at the Inner Temple; and at the age of twenty-six, in 1851, he was called to the Bar.

(*To be continued.*)

RAGGED CHURCH AND CHAPEL UNION.

The annual meeting of this society was held at Exeter (Lower) Hall on Friday evening, May 20th. Mr. George Williams presided, supported by Revs. Burman Cassin, M.A., Dr. Tyler, G. W. McCree, W. Frith, Mr. Samuel Smith, M.P., Major Poole, Mr. Joseph Peters, Major Smith, and Rev. W. A. Blake (secretary).

The Rev. Burman Cassin, M.A. (hon. sec.), read the thirty-fourth annual report, which, referring to the Jubilee of the Queen, stated that the Union was an outcome of the Victorian era, and would be chronicled among the beneficent products of an unexampled half-century. To purify the slums of the nineteenth century was to embark on a work which, if accomplished, would confer blessing upon

the world. What London is commercially, politically, intellectually, and socially, it might become morally when the forces of a deep-seated spiritual activity shall be brought into play. *The deficit of the Society's income, which had reached* £150, *not only paralysed the committee and precluded further grants in aid of mission-stations, but was a sorry return for the successes vouchsafed.* The funds were administered with scrupulous economy, the management was almost gratuitous, the agents neither receive nor expect remuneration. The attendants on public worship in London form but a small contingent of the million-peopled city. The accommodation provided was confessedly inadequate to the supposed spiritual requirements, but the supply was manifestly in excess of the existing demand. But it must be admitted that there were some people whose clothing and habits excluded them from the precincts of churches and chapels. Hence the desirableness of special services and the utilisation of commodious premises for the purposes of Gospel proclamation and experience, and adaptability to the ends contemplated. Upwards of 20,000 persons, old and young, were brought under Gospel influences by those mission services in the course of a year, and the problem how to reach the masses had been solved by them. Referring to the late Earl of Shaftesbury, the founder of the Union, it was asked whether no account was to be taken of the deceased. A large income was not sought, but a steady and reliable income was required. For less than £1,000 per annum, nearly 200 mission-halls might be in part maintained, and the Gospel brought home to the outward ear of some 20,000 of the poorest of the poor, and the best interests of humanity promoted. The stations were 100 in number. There was a balance of £43 due to the treasurer, and grants voted remained unpaid for want of funds.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. George Williams), referring to the deficit, said that it was not an extensive commercial matter, and it was one that might easily be settled by one wealthy citizen. A great variety of institutions had come into existence since its formation, yet there was plenty of room for all, and more work than all could undertake. Good work had been done in the conversion of the people through the agency of those missions, but vast numbers came to London from the country, and there was a vast amount of festering evil which, without such institutions, must break out to the injury of the city. They would not be discouraged, but go on with the work. There was plenty of gold in London if they could only tap it. He firmly believed that in answer to prayer the money would be obtained.

After a short address from the Rev. Dr. TYLER,

Mr. GEORGE HOLLAND said he was much grieved that they were wanting funds for that work. Were there no drawing-rooms where

meetings might be held and funds obtained? Were these missions to be closed and the people dispersed for lack of funds?

Mrs. Evered Poole, in the course of an eloquent and telling address, said she had read that £2,000 had been spent by a lady in London on roses to decorate her staircase and rooms, and yet money was not to be found to sustain that mission!

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Samuel Smith, M.P., said the poor would not enter ecclesiastical edifices, and the services were meaningless to them. They required the truths of the Gospel to be distributed among them as crumbs, and with great sympathy. There was still a large proportion of heathens among them.

The meeting was subsequently addressed by Mr. Joseph Peters, Major Poole, and Major Smith. The chairman proposed that the deficit of £43 should be made up on the platform, which was accordingly done; and Major Poole and the Rev. Burman Cassin expressed themselves as willing to take part in drawing-room meetings, so as to raise £1,000 in the coming year.

SUPERVISION OF STREET CHILDREN.

Glasgow Town Council.

The Magistrates' Committee, in their minutes, stated that they had considered a letter from Mr. William Quarrier in regard to the supervision of street children, and requesting (1) that no child should be allowed to make a living on the streets without supervision; and (2) that a committee should be appointed to control and supervise the children, and that such committee should be responsible to the Magistrates and Council. The Committee instructed the clerk to inform Mr. Quarrier that the Magistrates and Council had not power to adopt the course suggested by him, but they had agreed to recommend that the Magistrates and Council should memorialise the Secretary for Scotland to insert a clause in the Burgh Police and Health (Scotland) Bill, providing that no child shall be entitled to sell any article on the street without a licence from the Magistrates and Council.

Bailie Gray said that the selling of newspapers was often made a cover for bag-snatching and purse-snatching. He trusted the Magistrates and Town Council would give active support to Mr. Quarrier in his work among the children of the city.

Mr. Morrin said he had strong sympathy with Mr. Quarrier in his good work in connection with the children; and also having an extensive knowledge of the children in the city, he would like to see the

Magistrates endeavouring to impress on the Government the carrying out of this resolution, as it involved the social condition of the young and rising generation.

MOVEMENT.

The London School Board contemplate the cultivation of handicraft. This is a most welcome and important step in the right direction. There has been a craze for clerkships during the last few years, which has resulted in considerable mischief. It is well, therefore, that ability and taste should be cultivated in other directions. A good craftsman can travel the world with some certainty of finding employment, while in new as well as in old countries a clerk is too often a drug in the market. The establishment especially of technical schools, if England is to hold her own, will have to become a marked feature of the time.

Any well-directed effort, although abortive—any movement of mind among the people for whom a benefit is intended, keeps up a wholesome agitation in the world of ideas and emotions, and hastens the formation of opinion and the bringing into practical shape of suggestions for the public good, which eventually take shape in institutions. On this account we gratefully notice the initiation of the following movement in North London for

Fresh Air and Technical Education.

On Wednesday evening, May 18th, Mr. H. R. Williams presided at a central conference of working men of London to further a scheme for purchasing Alexandra Park and Palace during the Jubilee year, for the benefit of the working classes, which was held at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street. The owners of the property have offered the palace and 163 acres, including the 28 acres of leasehold, for the sum of £180,000, which amount represented little more than the value of the land. Mr. Williams contended that it was not only desirable to preserve this magnificent open space, but also to utilise the building for the purposes of technical education. A resolution to this effect was moved, seconded, and carried unanimously, and an executive committee was appointed to use every effort to carry out this beneficent project.

EXTENSIONS AND NEW BUILDINGS.

The Shaftesbury Ragged Schools, Chiswick.

On Tuesday afternoon, April 26th, at the Mission Hall, Fraser Street, Lady George Hamilton opened a Loan Exhibition, which had been set on foot to raise money to add a Class and Bath-room to the above school.

And on the 13th of June another meeting was held, presided over by the Rev. J. Anderson, when Mrs. Watts attended to declare this necessary extension open. Mr. R. J. Curtis attended as a deputation from the Ragged School Union. The cost was about £90. About £30 are needed for this and the general fund.

The Princess Adelaide at Whitechapel.

The Duchess of Teck opened the additional buildings of George Yard Ragged Schools and Mission, Whitechapel, on Wednesday, April 27th. Among the visitors present were Lady Ashburton, Lord and Lady Compton, Lady Nottage, Lady Beauchamp, the Rev. Prebendary Billing, the Rev. D. Reake, the Hon. Lionel Ashley, Mr. T. A. Denny, Dr. Corrie, Mr. C. Montague, Mr. Lankaster, and Messrs. Kirk and Curtis. The Rev. R. C. Billing having offered prayer, the Hon. Lionel Ashley read an address to her Royal Highness, in which the rise and progress of the work from its very small beginning to its present magnitude and importance were duly set forth. It also stated that the buildings about to be opened would afford accommodation for Infant Day School, Evening Classes, mostly industrial, and rooms for reading, recreation, and refreshment. The Hon. Lionel Ashley added some few appreciative and congratulatory words, and then asked the Duchess to inspect the building. On returning, her Royal Highness said she had inspected the new premises with great satisfaction, and declared them open, and hoped the work in them would prove a great blessing to the district in which they were situated. The Rev. R. C. Billing moved a vote of thanks to the Duchess for coming, and after paying a tribute to the useful work of the founder, Mr. George Holland, he referred to the influence of the kindly deeds and sympathy of Her Majesty and other members of the Royal Family in the welfare of the people.

In the evening the Earl of Harrowby presided at the annual meeting, and a singular but most interesting departure was made from established usage. Instead of an array of speakers—of eminent clergymen or laymen—the platform was from time to time occupied by the workers, who gave briefly an account of their department of labour. Dr. Corrie opened the meeting with prayer. Mr. Holland read selections from his ample and fully-detailed report. When the short and interesting statements as noticed above were all given, the noble chairman addressed the meeting. He said he had known Ragged School work, and the work of George Yard in particular, for many years. It was a great and good work, much needed, and one greatly conducive to the safety of society. Mr. R. J. Curtis, as representing the Ragged

School Union, moved a vote of thanks to the chairman, which Dr. Corrie seconded, and it was carried by acclamation.

Shaftesbury Memorial School.

The memorial stone of this school was laid on Wednesday afternoon, June 1st, in Charles Street, Westminster, in the presence of a large assembly of friends. The Rev. H. Grainger offered prayer. Mr. E. Hughes, the superintendent, gave an account of the origin of the school. As early as 1817 he said there was one held in a building, and called Marsh Gate Sunday School. It was afterwards united with one in Dame Street, and a new building erected in 1835 in Jurston Street, where the work was carried on till March, 1886, when, the premises being taken down, the school was temporarily conducted in the New Cut, and the present site had been secured on lease for eighty years from the City Corporation. Rev. Newman Hall, in his address, said that Lord Shaftesbury had derived his inspiration for Ragged Schools from Jurston Street, and read several extracts from his diary of his visits there and expressive of his sympathy with the work carried on. A silver trowel having been presented to Mr. Hall by Mr. Flack, on behalf of the friends, he laid the stone. Amongst the donations was one of £25 from Mr. Hope Morley. Mr Hall contributed £50. Addresses were delivered by Messrs. J. Kirk and R. J. Curtis, of the Ragged School Union; Revs. B. Senior and H. Grainger. The cost of the building will be about £1,200. To extinguish the debt on the building a bazaar was opened on Wednesday, June 7th, by Lady Edith Ashley, which realised £550.

National Refuges.

Jubilee Memorial Home and the Prince of Wales.

This time-honoured institution has been under the care of one secretary, Mr. W. Williams, from the time of its formation. Commencing in a cowshed, it has under his fostering care so extended as to comprise Ragged Sunday Day and Evening Schools, two Training Ships, Farm School, and five Industrial Homes, which lodge, board, educate, and train some thousand children. On Friday, the 17th of June, the Prince of Wales laid the foundation stone of a new building, which will provide a new Home for 100 destitute boys, thirty-eight working boys, a club for boys who have been trained in the institution, and the central offices of the society. The cost of the building will be £10,000. On the newly-laid stone the Prince placed £50. The Prince was accompanied by the Princess of Wales, Princess Louise, and Prince George. There were also present the Duke and Duchess of Abercorn,

the Earl and Countess of Jersey, the Bishop of Rochester, Canon Nisbet, Rev. Newman Hall, Sir Robert Carden and Miss Carden, Mr. M. Ware, Messrs. Kirk and Curtis, &c. The Prince responded gracefully in a few hearty and fitting words to an address read by the Earl of Jersey, in which he feelingly alluded to that great philanthropist, the Earl of Shaftesbury, and spoke most approvingly of the objects of the institution.

"THE HARVEST TRULY IS GREAT."

Provincial Activity.

Manchester and Salford Sunday Ragged School Union.

The president of the Union is the Lord Bishop of Manchester. The twenty-eighth annual report states that in 1854 Robert Barnes gave a tea-party to 350 teachers, the representatives of twelve schools, with an attendance of 4,000 children, on which occasion a most important work was done by the formation of the Manchester and Salford Ragged School Union, which now includes under its fostering wing thirty-seven schools, seventy-four superintendents, 745 teachers, and 10,342 scholars.

Liverpool Ragged School Union.

The supporters and friends of this Union held, a short time since, their annual meeting in the Common Hall, Hackin's Hey, Mr. J. M. McDiarmid, president, occupying the chair. Mr. E. W. Cropper, hon. secretary, read the thirty-ninth annual report, which stated that whilst during the past year the number of schools conducted under the auspices of the Union had been smaller as compared with the year previous, the total attendance of scholars had increased. Seven Day Ragged Schools had on their books 1,647 scholars, with an average of 1,281, the teachers numbering twenty-six. Five Industrial Schools had between them 658 scholars, with an average attendance of 650; nineteen Evening Ragged Schools, having a total of 3,556 scholars, had an average attendance of 2,370; and 56 Sabbath Schools, with 10,715 scholars, of 8,254. In the Week-evening Ragged Schools there were 177 teachers, and in the Sunday Schools 683. The total number of children now attending the schools of the Union was 16,577, of whom 9,198 were able to read and 290 had obtained situations during the year. For lack of teachers seven Evening Schools had been closed in the most needy localities, but two new ones had been opened.

Blackburn Ragged School.

Besides the school, numbering over 1,000 scholars, it has a Home, which has, during the brief period of its existence, dealt with 102 homeless and orphan boys, who were employed in sundry industrial labours. During the year thirty girls had been dealt with, seventeen of whom were now in service. Many women and casual lodgers had been also befriended. The Girls' Rest has been turned into a Girls' Refuge, which provides for a few very urgent cases.

Besides schools, Homes, and Refuge, there are Cottage Meetings, Sewing Class, Night School, Institute, Band of Hope, *Adult Classes*, and a good Library. During the year 30,000 tracts have been distributed and over 8,000 free breakfasts given. Every Tuesday free dinners are given to 200 children, and on Wednesdays free suppers to about 250 children. On Whit Tuesday over 1,000 children spent a half-holiday in Witton Park, and later on 450 children had an annual outing at the seaside. During the past winter much kindness was shown to poor children and their sick and needy parents. During the summer a Golden Rule Society was formed, and meetings held weekly; 298 members have joined. There is also an efficient band and choir.

Hanley General Ragged School

early in April celebrated its thirty-first anniversary by a tea and public meeting, which was presided over by His Worship the Mayor, Mr. J. Bromley. Unsectarian religious instruction is given to 250 poor children by a very adequate and competent staff of Christian teachers. The Savings Bank has 251 members, and deposits to their credit amounting to £118 18s. Garments have been made and given to the most needy. On the occasion of the annual sermon the children walked out and sang in the streets, which they also did at Christmas, on which occasion the gifts in money were sufficient to furnish two class rooms, and a balance of £2 10s. went to the school fund.

Chatham Ragged School.

This time-honoured institution held recently its thirty-eighth anniversary. The poor children, looking clean and tidy, mustered well on the occasion, under the superintendence of their master and mistress. Besides the Day and Sunday School there is an evening school, which opens at seven in summer and half-past six in winter every evening except Saturday. The Committee state that voluntary help is much needed in every branch of the school. The Sewing Class and a Penny Bank are both efficiently conducted. The Day and Sunday Schools have separate funds, and the latter was almost bankrupt, of which school Mr. Ginn, the superintendent, reports that he never had to turn

a child out of the school. Such able management deserves relief from pecuniary care.

THE ORIGINAL RAGGED SCHOOL, EDINBURGH.

The institution started by Dr. Guthrie in Ramsay Lane has been removed to the top of Kirk Brae, Liberton. Started in 1847 and supported by voluntary subscriptions, and used only as a Day Industrial School, it became in 1855 a certified school for boys, and was placed under Government inspection. The number of inmates at Ramsay Lane was 300. The average is now about 200, with some eighty girls in addition in the school at Lovers' Loan. The new premises, erected at a cost of some seven or eight thousand pounds on a breezy site of five acres in extent, enclose a concreted yard of 1,000 feet square, to be used as a drill ground. There will be a good acre and a half garden ground for the growth of vegetables and of flowers reared for sale in the market. The arrangements for governor's house, dormitories, kitchen, school, work-rooms, laundries, hospital, convalescent room, and playground are all that can be desired. The superintendent has been connected with the work for thirty-three years.

OUR LATE PRESIDENT AND RAGGED SCHOOLS.*

By G. HOLDEN PIKE.

(*Continued from April Number, page* 83.)

MEANWHILE, what Lord Ashley wrote and what he said on the platforms was stimulating popular interest in the great educational reformation in progress; and finding that the great city had phenomena in its byways seldom witnessed by the hurrying crowd, many were desirous of seeing the rookeries and their inmates for themselves. On March 27th, 1847, we also find Lord Ashley engaged in the pleasurable exercise of showing Thomas Guthrie, the great Scotch preacher, and Mr. Fox Maule the Ragged School in Pye Street, Westminster. It was just then, moreover, that the *Edinburgh Review* came out with an article on the subject without reference being made to the work in progress in London. "I discern the reason of their silence," said Lord Ashley; "I see a contemptuous allusion to factory legislators, and any praise of the Union would involve a praise of myself."

A great bereavement, most keenly felt, came to Lord Ashley in

* The Life and Work of the Seventh Earl of Shaftesbury. By Edwin Hodder. With Portraits. Cassell and Company. Three vols., 8vo. Price 36s.

1847 in the death of Roger Miller, founder of the Broadwall Ragged School in South London. The school had grown wonderfully, and the President of the Union did what he could to second the efforts of the teacher, and by all possible means to encourage him. A strong friendship thus sprang up between the nobleman and his humble comrade of no common kind, and we have this affecting reference to the

Death of a Pioneer Teacher.

"June 7th.—This morning overwhelmed with grief; but God give us faith and obedience. Miller killed in the Birmingham train on Saturday night. I had seen him in the morning, well and full of zeal. He was going to Manchester to bury his mother. How inscrutable are Thy ways, O Lord!

"June 9th.—A far greater man might have gone out of the world with much less effect. All was grief on Monday at Broadwall; children and adults wept alike, and blessed the memory of poor Miller. I have known men of a hundred thousand a year depart this life and every eye around as dry as the pavement. Here goes a City Missionary at thirty shillings a week, and hundreds are in an agony of sorrow. I have lost an intimate friend. We took, I may say, 'sweet counsel together.' A gap has been made in life and occupation which will not easily be filled up."

In June, 1848, he brought forward his motion on Emigration. Mr. Hodder says that "the speech was a masterpiece of effective oratory, and although bristling with facts and figures and details, it was so well relieved by vivid and picturesque descriptions and telling anecdotes that it created a profound impression." It was hard work, however, to get the Government to move in such a matter as this, so that the grant of £1,500 to be used by way of experiment was as great a success as could be hoped for under the circumstances.

But although Lord Ashley did not all at once meet with the sympathy and direct aid which his devoted efforts demanded from the authorities and persons in high places, he was wonderfully successful in another sense; he was giving the nation information which would create a public opinion in favour of the miserable children he laboured to befriend. On the present occasion, for example, he showed that the class gathered into the schools were not chance vagrants or cadgers, as too many supposed, but were in reality a class by themselves who were ever multiplying. They

were a wild lawless race, at least 30,000 strong; and their lodging was "under dry arches of bridges and viaducts, under porticoes, sheds, carts, &c." He then showed that in the preceding year 62,181 persons were arrested for various offences; and while 22,075 of these were totally illiterate, 28,118 were without occupation. Such facts were sufficient to startle into activity those who had been living in a fool's paradise, setting down as false alarmists those who had hinted at Society being endangered from such an unlikely quarter. With an array of facts in his possession which he had collected at first hand, Lord Ashley knew whence danger was to be apprehended, however, and the main body of the people gradually came over to his way of thinking. The scholars who at eight o'clock on a certain Sabbath evening said, "We must go to business, we must go and catch them as they come out of the chapels," were representatives of a class in London that was ever multiplying; and so also were the two hundred burglars, who in one meeting of thieves, specially convened, made no secret of their profession. Still, many of these men became reformed characters, and went to the Colonies, and that was the best reward which could have been offered to such a man as Lord Ashley. One of the "precious letters" that he specially valued was an ill-spelt communication from a Ragged School girl who emigrated, behaved so well that she married her master's son, and became a person of distinction in Australia. Was it not wonderful that the Government should have hesitated to help a work like this by continuing the grants for emigration? From our standpoint of to-day it is almost beyond comprehension, but then private individuals were prompted to do the work which would otherwise have fallen through. The Queen and Prince Albert sent £100; and at the opening of 1850 one lady had given £3,300 to the cause.

Lord Shaftesbury had his own particular notions about the poor, and on one occasion he showed that the poor of London did not correspond with the poor of Scripture. "God has ordained that there should be poor," he added, "but He has not ordained that in a Christian land there should be an overwhelming mass of foul, helpless poverty." He held that Ragged Schools represented the most effective prescription for the dangerous disease that had to be cured, but as one year of earnest effort succeeded another, he found the work to which he had set his hand become more and more onerous.

(*To be continued.*)

A REMARKABLE BIBLE CLASS.

EVERY Sunday afternoon, a large class, consisting of men who are occupants of the neighbouring lodging-houses, are gathered together in the One Tun Ragged Schools and instructed in a conversational way by Blind Bayliss. This earnest man for many years has been employed as an out-of-door Bible Reader by Mrs. Harrison, who, as Miss Cooper, in union with her mother, started years ago a number of beneficent agencies for the poor of Westminster, which comprise healthy and decent accommodation for poor people of uncertain incomes in the Westminster Buildings, which were the forerunners of the later model dwellings (and are let at from 1s. 9d. to 4s. 3d. per week), Sunday Schools, Night Schools, Youths' Institute, Sabbath Bands, Industrial Work, Mothers' Meetings, Clothing Clubs, Sewing Classes, Day Schools, Children's Dinners, Band of Hope, &c.

This blind man of pleasant countenance is mighty in the Scriptures, has definite ideas on religious topics, with a voice strong and sweet, and a manner calculated to arrest the attention of the most careless listener. He won the confidence of the great Earl of Shaftesbury, who was no mean judge in such matters. The class, from which so much good has resulted, has an attendance varying from 70 to 120. It is not too much to say that he has opened the eyes of many to their spiritual state, and led them to Him who came to seek and to save those that were lost.

Any further particulars concerning the work of the One Tun operations will be readily furnished on application to Mrs. Barker Harrison, of 32, Eaton Terrace, S.W., and by whom contributions, much needed, will be gladly acknowledged.

CRUELTY TO CHILDREN.

THE third annual meeting of the London Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children was held on Tuesday afternoon, May 10th, at the Mansion House. The Lord Mayor (Sir Reginald Hanson) presided, and was supported by the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, Cardinal Manning, Lord Forbes, Sir Edmund and Lady Henderson, Mr. Samuel Smith, M.P., the Bishop of Derry, the Rev. Neville Loraine, the Rev. Prebendary Billing, Mr. Justin MacCarthy, M.P., Mr. H. R. Williams, and Messrs. Kirk and Curtis, Ragged School Union.

The Rev. David Waugh (hon. sec.) read the Report, which stated that during the year 258 cases of ill-usage to children had been dealt with. Some of the instances cited were most horrible. Take the following. Strapping a deaf and dumb boy because it was so difficult

to make him understand; immersing a dying boy in a tub of cold water for an hour "to get his dying done;" beating a child and afterwards locking it up for the night in a coal cellar with rats; and lashing a three-year-old child's back with a whale-bone riding whip. The scenes of some of these cruelties range from the nursery of a *fine old house* and the bedroom of a villa to the cellar and attic of the poor. Reasons assigned for the cruelty: spotting a ceiling with a ball—taking a bit of bread from the table—being too long on an errand.

THE ONE TUN ANNUAL MEETING.

THE above was held on June 14. Sir R. Carden presided. Among those present were the Baroness Burdett-Coutts and Mr. Burdett-Coutts. Mr. Pain read a gratifying report in every particular saving the balance sheet. The meeting was addressed by the Chairman and by Rev. R. J. Woodhouse, Dr. Sinclair Paterson, Mr. R. J. Curtis (Ragged School Union), Mr. Burdett-Coutts, M.P., who spoke at length, and by the Baroness, who referred to the extreme importance of schools of this kind, and spoke of the difficulty and impossibility of the present system of education, or indeed any system that might be devised, reaching the needs of all classes. The education carried on here was not merely knowledge of reading, writing, and needlework, but education of the heart and manners, education which would in reality form the character, and which, when carried into humble homes struggling with difficulty, might do much to ease the burden of life. The existence of these schools was not only necessary for touching the lower strata of society, which it was difficult or impossible to reach in any other way, but was of enormous importance as regarded the national welfare. In conclusion, the Baroness advised all present to look upon Mrs. Barker Harrison as their truest and best friend, to look upon her as a mother, and above all to imitate her example, which would bring happiness to themselves and spread happiness all around. A great many prizes, given by Mrs. Harrison, were distributed to servants, to children for rearing plants, and for knowledge and clear recitation of the Scriptures, &c.

THE CHRISTIAN INSTITUTE, HOXTON MARKET.

A MEETING recently took place at Rectory Road Congregational Church of the workers and subscribers to the Christian Institute. The meeting was for the purpose of hearing an account of the work carried on during the half-year. After tea the chair was taken by the Rev.

C. Fleming Williams, and amongst those present were Messrs. R. J. Curtis, of the Ragged School Union; Grist, J. Branch, Burtt, superintendent of the Institute; and Stanley Wheeler, hon. sec. Mr. R. J. Curtis, who was introduced by the president as a veteran worker in the cause of the poor, had to leave the meeting early, and in the course of a few remarks expressed the pleasure he felt at being present. He rejoiced very much to know that the congregation worshipping at the church, situated in a respectable neighbourhood, were doing something to improve the condition of a district so utterly poor, wretched, and in such a state of sin as that in which the Institute had been founded. They were holding out a helping hand to those poor people, who, in many cases, were suffering all the misery of the conditions under which they existed from no fault of their own, and owing to circumstances which they could not control. He was delighted to hear of what they had already done, and he felt sure that whatever those poor people to whom the workers ministered might receive, it would not be one tittle of benefit they would themselves receive. It was a great deal more difficult to prosecute a work of that kind than it was to carry on ordinary Sunday School work. In Sunday School work there were many auxiliaries, for the children in many cases came from homes where they were in some degree under parental control, they knew something of the truths of Scripture, and were well fed and clothed. But the majority of those who attended such a place as the Institute, and whom they sought to lay hold of, were more utterly heathen than the heathen themselves, and in some respects it was much more difficult to deal with them than it was with the heathen, because the name of Jesus had been with them a theme for scoffing, and all that had to be undone. Their pastor, Mr. Williams, was entitled to their heartiest sympathy and love in the work he had entered upon, because it meant a great deal. If a work of that kind was once undertaken it should never be a failure, and he hoped this work would go on and prosper.

REAPING.

[Those who go forth weeping, bearing precious seed, shall doubtless come again rejoicing, bringing their sheaves with them.]

The Ragged Home.

The following letter is from one of the girls of Richmond Street School, Walworth. The teachers take great interest in such as are out earning their daily bread, and by means of Bible and other classes lead them into the paths of wisdom:—

"My dear Alice,—I now take the pleasure to write a few lines to

you. I am sorry to say I have got a splinter in my finger on my right hand, and I cannot get it out. I am in great pain, which makes it hard to write. I am glad you have a place, and I hope you like it and are happy and comfortable as I am, but I should not have been if I had not found my Saviour. He is my best friend. O how I pray for you to be a Christian. I hope you will send me a letter and tell me if you are a Christian. Never get into your bed at night without you have first knelt in prayer, and again in the morning. You will be able to get on with your work much better. Ask God to help you to keep your temper down and to resist temptation. Whenever you are tempted think of this text, 'Thou God seest me.' May God bless you in all work and ways. "H. B.

"P.S.—I send you some lines which have been useful to me, entitled, 'When I go to Service.'

"When I go to Service,
I must watch and pray,
That my Heavenly Father
Will direct my way.

"May the love of Jesus
Fill my heart and mind,
And His Holy Spirit
Make me good and kind.

"Keep me strictly honest,
Steady and upright;
Faithful to my mistress
In and out of sight.

"I must be good tempered,
Always neat and clean;
Steady in my manners,
Never pert or mean.

"If her things are broken
By my carelessness,
Let me mind it's better
Always to confess.

"Then my fellow-servants
Will respect my ways,
And I need not mind it
If I get no praise.

"For my Heavenly Father
Will be pleased with me,
With His love and blessing
Happy I shall be."

In Memoriam.

RIGHT HON. THE LORD KINNAIRD.
MR. G. A. CALDER.
MR. GEORGE RAISON.

THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD KINNAIRD.

MANY will regret the passing away of the tenth Baron Kinnaird (Lord Kinnaird), at the age of seventy-three, which took place on the 26th of April at his residence, 2, Pall Mall. The departed peer

was well known in connection with genuine Christian institutions of various kinds. He took a lively interest in the work of the Ragged School Union, of which for many years he was one of the vice-presidents. While declining strength prevented his active association wtih many such efforts, he to the last maintained a deep and personal interest in the work of the Lock Hospital (with which he was prominently associated in Rev. Capel Molyneux's time), and the St. John's Servants' Training Schools, Westbourne Park. Twenty years ago he was ever to the front in all that concerned the general weal. Not only was he a constant attendant at the meetings in Exeter Hall, but he placed his own rooms in Pall Mall at the disposal of religious societies for meetings of various kinds. He was an active supporter of the Church Missionary Society. He was deeply interested in the Malta Protestant College, and in fact any subject connected with the East was sure to win his attention. But perhaps the society in which he was most deeply concerned was the Young Women's Christian Association. He also did much useful work in connection with Dr. Barnardo's Homes, and the London City Mission, the Aged Christians' Society, and other institutions of a religious and philanthropic character. Hospitable, genial, and kind, he was ever ready to sacrifice himself for the welfare of others. His work was done quietly and unostentatiously, as unto God and not as unto men.

His son, the Hon. Arthur F. Kinnaird, who now succeeds to the title, is already well known as being heartily interested in Christian work, being an active member of the Committee of the Ragged School Union, and as being heartily interested in many departments of Christian labour.

G. A. CALDER.

THERE has passed away at a ripe age Mr. G. A. Calder, who delighted to distribute the wealth acquired by business in helping forward Ragged Schools and other Christian enterprises to the utmost of his ability. It may be said of him, as was recorded by Cervantes of a good man in his day, "that he was as kind a man as ever trod on shoeleather; mighty good to the poor; the main friend of all honest people, and had a face like a benediction."

GEORGE RAISON.

SURREY CHAPEL was distinguished for men of humble life, who passed from obscurity to fame in virtue of distinguished Christian service. Among such are Cranfield, Benn, and last, but not least, George Raison, who passed away on Sunday afternoon, April 24th, at the early age of 41. He was a scholar of Castle Yard Sunday School, and

was enrolled a member of Old Surrey Chapel, now Christ Church, some twenty years ago. A sermon by the Rev. W. M. Statham, from the text, "Is the young man Absalom safe?" led him to decide for Christ, since which he has fully borne out the famous dictum of Coleridge, that Christianity is not a theory or a speculation, but a life, as the following engagements testify. He had been a Sunday School teacher in Hawkstone Hall, was finance secretary to Christ Church Temperance Society, member of Southwark and Lambeth Mission Committee, helper to the Missionary in outdoor and indoor meetings, secretary to the Rev. W. Grainger's Bible Class, and superintendent of Mint Street Ragged School. Only three days before his death he was present at a parents' meeting, and, feeling unable to preside, he nevertheless assisted in the distribution of the tea and coffee, and was greatly disappointed that indisposition prevented his assisting at the festivity that followed, he being set down to recite Campbell's "Last Man." His funeral took place on the following Saturday at Nunhead Cemetery. A glass hearse, which showed the coffin to be literally covered with flowers, was followed by four mourning carriages, which were met at the gate and accompanied to the chapel by about 300 persons, among whom was Mr. J. Kirk, Ragged School Union; Mr. Hunt, secretary of Mint Street Ragged School; Mr. Earl, the venerable superintendent of Hawkstone Hall School. Besides these there were the elders of the church, the officials of the Southwark Sunday School Society, the representatives of the Temperance Society and Band of Hope Union. One floral wreath specially noticeable was forwarded by Mr. Harry Ebdon, from the teachers and scholars of Castle Yard Sunday School, where he was once a scholar. The funeral service was conducted by the Rev. H. Grainger. A letter from the Rev. Newman Hall was read, in which concerning the deceased he said, "Every remembrance of him was one of admiration and love. He showed how a man in humble station may be a member of God's royal priesthood, and, like Paul, blend manual labour with spiritual service, and while earning daily bread be winning souls for Christ." On the following Sunday a sermon in memoriam, addressed specially to young men, was preached at Christ Church, Westminster Bridge Road, by the Rev. Newman Hall, from the memorable text, "Is the young man Absalom safe?" Referring to the deceased he said, "The young men have lost a friend, the church and pastor a fellow-worker. We have known him for twenty years, always devout, always actively serving the Lord. At his work or at the prayer meeting he was an embodiment of the injunction, 'Not slothful in business, fervent in spirit, serving the Lord.' Although devoting his time to religious teaching among children and adults, he was not unmindful of secular institutions and the practical

duties of everyday life. He will be missed at the Ragged School by the poor boys and girls, the various committees of which he was an active member, and at the open-air services, where his trite earnest words commanded the attention of thoughtful working men; and the temperance cause will also greatly miss him and his bold, eloquent utterances." This high estimate is borne out and emphasised by the following unimpeachable testimony. "He was in our employ," says one of the firm, "as man and boy for about thirty years—in fact, it was his one situation. He was a most trusty workman, always most willing to do anything in his power to help the business. As a Christian man, his conduct was most exemplary; he was not afraid nor ashamed in all things to act up to his profession." He leaves a widow and two children to mourn his untimely and irreparable loss. Letters of sympathy have poured in upon her from all quarters, for all who know her estimate her highly as one who was a true wife and helpmeet to her departed husband in the home and in all his works of faith and labours of love.

Notices of Books.

SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION, 56, Old Bailey, E.C.

Pictures of the Past for Little Folks. By Uncle Harry.

This memorial of her Majesty Queen Victoria's jubilee reign is a captivating book and deserves the widest circulation. It contains a facsimile water-colour drawing by Princess Victoria, and so many other illustrations as to give it the rank of a child's picture book.

Bible Studies for Normal Students and Sunday School Teachers. By the Rev. E. A. Dunning.

To mention the topics dealt with is sufficient to indicate the use and value of this book as an aid to the earnest teacher. They are:—The Old Testament as a Preparation for the Christian Church and a Preparation for Christ. The New Testament as a Manifestation of Christ; as the Revelation of Christ; as the Revelation of the Christian Church, and a Study of Christ as a teacher.

The Modern Sunday School. By Various Writers.

The various topics are treated with singular ability. The book should be read and studied by all teachers who wish to understand their vocation.

What Shall I Read: Helps to the Study of English Literature. By Lily Watson.

A very charming guide, and an antidote to the aimless and destructive reading of the day. Parents should buy it for home use.

The Jubilee Commemoration Card, the Sunday School Commemoration Badge, and Commemoration Medals.

All these are designed and executed with great taste and ability, and are most appropriate for the occasion.

HODDER AND STOUGHTON, Paternoster Row.

A Christian Philanthropist of Dublin. A Memoir of Richard Allen. By Hannah Maria Wigham. With Portrait and Illustrations.

This interesting volume is the record of a large-hearted Christian man, who took deep interest in all the great social questions of his time. Slave emancipation had in him an ardent supporter, and shortly after Princess Victoria's accession to the throne he, in the year 1838, with others, presented a petition to her Majesty for the abolition of the form of apprenticeship in the West Indies. He was an active promoter of peace and temperance principles. Descriptions of places visited add to the interest of the volume.

CASSELL AND COMPANY.

Little Folks Half-Yearly Volume.—This volume, like all its predecessors, stands pre-eminent for its power to interest, instruct, and charm young people. No intelligent household should be without it. *The Quiver*, a monthly serial, holds its way with unabated interest.

GEORGE STONEHAM, 67, Paternoster Row.

Sunshine and *Little Star*. Edited by the Rev. W. M. Whittemore, D.D.

It is superfluous to commend serials for the young which have the sanction of such a name.

After Work and *Spare Minutes* (HATCHARDS, Piccadilly) are excellent works for parochial circulation; and *Bible Lights* (SHAW & Co.) is what it name imports. *Old Jonathan* (COLLINGRIDGE & Co., 148, Aldersgate Street), full of pictures and bright with stories, &c., &c., is good for the home or parochial circulation.

Notices of Meetings.

TESTIMONIALS.—STEPHEN-THE-YEOMAN AND KING EDWARD SCHOOLS.

On Thursday, April 28th, a meeting of the teachers and friends of the mission took place in the schoolroom, Marigold Place, Jamaica Road, Bermondsey. The meeting was made special by the presentation of a testimonial to Mr. and Mrs. Menzies, who are leaving the neighbourhood. The testimonial consisted of a handsome tea and coffee service, on the tray of which ran the inscription: "Presented to Mr. and Mrs. John Menzies by the teachers and friends of Stephen-the-Yeoman Ragged School and Mission in affectionate recognition of many years of loving work, April, 1887." The scholars of the day-school also presented Mr. Menzies with an inkstand, and many of them had written letters expressive of their sorrow at losing their friends. Mr. Menzies has been actively connected with the school for fifteen years, and has held the office of superintendent for the past eleven years. His loss cannot fail to be very severely felt in this, as in many other parts of Bermondsey and Rotherbithe, where his great abilities and personal character have won for him the respect and esteem of all with whom he has come in contact. Mrs. Menzies also has done much to brighten the lives of the poor in the neighbourhood, which no thanks could ever efficiently express. It is very much to be regretted that ill-health has compelled these good friends to leave a district where they can so ill be spared.

The members of the Mothers' Meeting and the Maternity Society in connection with the King Edward Schools met for their quarterly Tea on Tuesday in Easter week, when a cheering report was given by Mr. Montague of the growth and blessing attending the work amongst the parents of the district. The Rev. Dr. Tyler, though still in feeble health, was able to preside, and in the names of the mothers presented both to Mrs. Montague, as head of the Maternity Society, and to Miss Greig, as superintendent of the Mothers' Meeting, a useful work-table and silk umbrella, as expressions of gratitude and esteem to these zealous, self-denying ladies. After brief addresses by Mr. John Kirk, Mr. Stubbins, and Mr. Lewis—the latter referring to the benefits he had derived from the institution as one of its former scholars (now teacher) and who remarked significantly, "I don't think I should have been on this platform to-night if years ago Mrs. Montague had not let us elder lads come into her parlour regularly"—the evening was made pleasant by cheerful music and song, under the leadership of Mr. George Williams, Mr. Klein doing duty at the pianoforte.

RICHMOND STREET (WALWORTH) MISSION (IN CONNECTION WITH THE METROPOLITAN TABERNACLE).

The annual meeting was held a short time since at the schoolrooms, Richmond Street. The chair was taken by the president, Mr. J. T. Dunn. The secretaries presented reports of the various works carried on at the mission, and which com-

prise almost every department of Christian usefulness. The reports speak of earnest and continued effort put forth for the conversion of those out of the way, and much good has been the result. There are about 110 active workers, all earnest, God-fearing men and women. The works carried on at this mission embrace almost every phase of Christian and philanthropic effort. The progress of the work is impeded through want of space, which the workers and friends hope soon to remedy.

HATFIELD STREET RAGGED SCHOOLS AND MISSION, GOLDEN LANE, E.C.

The annual public meeting was held on May 10th, Col. J. T. Griffin presiding. The hon. secretary, Mr. G. A. Robottom, said the many and varied agencies employed for the spiritual and temporal welfare of both adults and children were in active operation, and that success was attending the efforts of the workers. For adults there were services, Mothers' Meetings, Coal Club, Soup Kitchen, Bank, and relief in cases of sickness, &c. For children, Sunday Schools, dinners, religious and temperance meetings, Sewing Classes, Reading and Writing Classes, Saturday entertainments, Band, Cricket Club, &c., &c. The treasurer showed a deficit of £5 at the end of the year, but at the present time there was a deficiency of £11. The chairman, who was received with applause, had asked himself the question, "What had led those engaged in the work to give their labours in circumstances which in many respects failed to attract attention?" He believed it was because of their love to Him who, though high in heaven, condescended to men of low estate. The Rev. Burman Cassin, M.A., next addressed the meeting. He related some incidents in which Sunday Schools had been made a blessing to parents, and offered £1 if ten others would contribute a similar sum to clear off the deficit. The Rev. Robert Dawson, B.A., was then called upon. He referred to the work of the London City Mission and also the Ragged School Union, and exhorted all to continue instant in prayer. Some further pertinent and effective speeches were made by Messrs. J. A. Boyd-Drayton, S. B. Power, and R. J. Curtis (Ragged School Union). The treasurer announced promises to the amount of £7, and the grant of the Ragged School Union more than met the deficiency.

CITY SHOEBLACK BRIGADE.

On Friday, the 13th of May, the boys belonging to the City Red Shoeblacks had, at their headquarters at Saffron Hill, their usual half-yearly entertainment, consisting of a very substantial tea. This was followed by a distribution of prizes to those who had been most regular and best behaved at Sunday and night schools, and also to those who had been most industrious and satisfactory in conduct at their work. Brief addresses and a musical entertainment from the Silver Chime Bellringers, of which Mr. Havard is the conductor, followed, concluding with some very clever and amusing conjuring tricks.

Lord Kinnaird, who presided over this pleasant gathering, said he very much regretted to state that, through indisposition, their hon. sec-

retary, Mr. M. Ware, was prevented from being present. It was the first time Mr. Ware had missed attending one of these gatherings since they were organised, more than thirty years ago. He was also very sorry to find that Mr. John MacGregor was likewise prevented from attending from a similar cause. Mr. Nichols, the superintendent, when asked to give a few details respecting the prizes, stated that the Sunday night schools had been opened on forty-seven evenings, and that one lad had attended forty-six times. Others were only one or two attendances below him, all of whom received a reward in the shape of a book. The night school, held four evenings last week, had been equally well attended, and the progress made was satisfactory, respecting which the Government Inspector reports, "the order is good, and the instruction carefully given." Two boys, for not missing a single attendance at the evening school, were rewarded with a book, and several others received honourable notice. Mr. J. F. Taylor spoke to the boys words full of earnest persuasiveness.

ANNIVERSARY OF KING'S COURT.

This excellent mission, which comprises Sunday Schools, Band of Hope, Penny Bank, Self-help Society, Adult Services, Open-air Services, Prayer Meetings, &c., held its annual meeting on Monday evening, May 16th.

The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Benford, Hilton, R. J. Curtis (Ragged School Union), and others. One leading feature of this mission is the Self-help Society, which numbers eighty-eight members, who have taken 400 shares. The amount lent during five months of the present year has been £200.

BERMONDSEY RAGGED SCHOOL.

The fortieth anniversary of this institution, held recently, was presided over by Mr. W. H. Doubleday. The report read by the hon. sec., Mr. Oxford, stated that the Sunday afternoon school was attended by ninety-seven scholars and five teachers, and the evening school by 209 children and eight teachers. At seven o'clock on Sunday morning a Prayer Meeting is held; at three and seven open-air preaching is carried on. The Adult Services are held on Sunday evenings after the school, and on week evenings there is a Band of Hope and a Mothers' Meeting, which has an attendance of seventy, who, in return for weekly instalments, received clothing to the extent of £59 17s. 5d. Twenty-six tons of coal during winter were supplied at a reduction of two shillings per ton; and at Christmas, by other friends, 230 adults were provided with a good meal. Maternity boxes have been freely lent to the poor.

Mr. J. Kirk, of the Ragged Schoo Union, and other friends addressed the meeting.

LEICESTER RAGGED SCHOOL MISSION.

The nineteenth annual meeting was held on May 9th. W. Harris, Esq., presided. The report stated that during the year 427 meetings had been held. The Sunday School has an attendance of 400, and the Children's Service of 200. The Band of Hope has a roll of 400. The other works comprise—A Flower Mission, Fresh Air Mission, School Library, Penny Savings Bank,

Clothing Club, Tract Distribution, Social Meetings, Adult Service, Bible Class, Soup Kitchen, Robin Breakfast, Working Class for Factory Girls, and Old Scholars' Meeting; besides which there are Services of Song and Entertainments, Singing Practices and Lectures.

SHOEBLACKS' HOME, MARYLEBONE ROAD.

On Wednesday, the 25th of May, the "Old Boys'" meeting took place in the large schoolroom of the above brigade, which was prettily decorated. The Old Boys, twenty-seven in number, with a few of their wives and children, sat down to a substantial tea. After tea, Mr. J. Kirk, Secretary of the Ragged School Union, spoke some cheering and encouraging words. Mr. J. Bounds, one of the old boys, was chosen to fill the chair. He said they all owed a great debt to Mr. Scarfe for the trouble and kindness he had taken with them while boys in the Home.

Mr. C. C. Birch, hon. secretary, said how pleased he was to be present at their third annual meeting, and to see so many of his old boys, all of whom seemed to be in a prosperous condition, and bade fair to make their mark in life. He had much pleasure in presenting to all the oldest boys a copy of "True Nobility; or, the Life of Lord Shaftesbury."

The recipients were—one boy, who had left the Home eleven years, four boys ten years, two boys nine years, one boy eight years, three boys seven years, four boys six years, three boys five years, three boys four years, three boys three years.

The evening was enlivened by recitations and singing.

THE WORKING MEN'S MISSION, COLLINGWOOD STREET, NEW CUT.

The annual general meeting of the members, supporters, and friends of this mission, which is managed exclusively by working men, was held recently at the Mission Hall, under the presidency of Mr. Frank A. Bevan. The annual report was read by the secretary, Mr. Joseph Ashton. This document treated of the labours of the mission in four chapters. The first chapter contained the story of the seven working men who became the founders of the institution; the second alluded to work of the mission; the third bore evidence to "the wonders of redeeming grace;" while the last contained various notes of interest connected with the general sphere of the mission's field. The financial statement showed a total receipt for the year from all sources of £1,220 8s. 5d., including £20 from the Ragged School Union, and £10 each from the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon (president of the mission), Mr. F. A. Bevan, Mr. T. A. Denny, and Mr. E. M. Denny. The year's expenditure amounted to £1,067 4s., leaving a balance on the right side of £153 4s.

The chairman, in an address eulogistic of the work of the mission, said that whereas the churches did not—or a large portion of them did not—induce the men to come in, this mission brought the men principally in. This in itself was proof that the institution was what it professed to be. Mr. Curtis (Ragged School Union), in moving the adoption of the report, testified to the beneficial effect of the mission's labours. Other speakers followed.

FIELD LANE REFUGES AND RAGGED SCHOOLS.

The forty-fifth annual meeting of this institution was held on Thursday evening, June 16, at the Holborn Town Hall, under the presidency of Alderman Sir R. W. Carden, Bart., who was supported by the Rev. Burman Cassin, who opened the meeting with prayer, Mr. W. Payne, Mr. S. R. Starey, and others. There was a large contingent of the children present.

Mr. Platt read the report, which showed that during the year 618 men and women have been admitted into the refuges; 204 boys and girls have been maintained, educated, and trained for useful employment in the industrial schools and servants' home; 1,000 children have received religious instruction every week in the Bible and sewing schools; 650 men and women have had the Gospel proclaimed to them weekly in the ragged church and mothers' meeting services; 3,000 weekly attendances have been made (on the average) at the various mission meetings and Bible ragged schools. The annual expenditure necessary to maintain the three establishments of this institution is about £7,350; the grants from Her Majesty's Treasury and the School Board for London towards the expenses of the industrial schools amount to £3460.

The Chairman remarked that the report, except that which related to the balance-sheet, was most satisfactory. The meeting was addressed by the Rev. A. J. Berguer, the Rev. D. Davies, the Rev. Colmer B. Symes, Dr. Clifford, Mr. Matthews, and Mr. J. Kirk (of the Ragged School Union). Other speakers followed, and the proceedings closed with singing and prayer.

GRAY'S YARD RAGGED SCHOOLS AND CHURCH.

At Burlington Hall, on May 24th, Mr. F. A. Bevan in the chair, a very interesting *resumé* was given by Mr. A. Fraser of the origin of this unique mission fifty-two years ago, and its wonderful progress. Taking children and adults together, some thousand souls are dealt with every Lord's Day. There are now teachers in the school who were scholars at a previous period. The Ragged Church, attended by 400 to 500 of the poorest of the poor, shows a sorrowful sight, Sunday by Sunday; and no one who has ever seen it could quarrel with the weekly dole of bread and coffee. As being responsible for the conduct of the Ragged Church, Mr. P. Gough made a statement full of interesting and touching details.

Excellent speeches were made by the Chairman, by Dr. Fraser, Col. Puget, and by Dr. S. O. Habershon, who made a strenuous appeal for the new building. Mr. R. J. Curtis attended as a deputation from the Ragged School Union. Prizes were distributed to several boys and girls, who had retained their situations for a year and upwards.

HOLLOWAY RAGGED SCHOOL.

The annual meeting of this school was held recently. Mr. Wall presided. Mr. Blyth read the report, describing the work of the Infant Nursery, Boys' and Girls' Clubs, Band of Hope, Sewing Class, Penny Banks, Sunday Afternoon and Evening Schools, and adult services. The Rev. E. A. Stuart, M.A., spoke of

the importance of Ragged School work, and said nature commands that we have compassion for the rougher classes, self-interest advises that we take care of them, and Jesus' example teaches that we should love them. Mr. R. J. Curtis (Ragged School Union) spoke of Christianity as no speculation, but a life. It was false sentimentality and hardness of heart that kept professed Christians from doing something to lift the wan, pale-faced children out of their rags and wretchedness. Too much praise could not be given to those who allowed the aroma of their Christianity to enter unsanitary places to make them purer and brighter. The meeting was addressed by the Rev. George Plaford, A.K.C., Chaplain of Her Majesty's Prison, Holloway, Mr. Joseph Hassell, and Mr. W. Haig Miller spoke touchingly of the crêche.

JUBILEE CELEBRATION. — THE PRIORY, HORNSEY.

Saturday, June 25th, was a happy day for 500 of the aged poor and for 2,000 children from the Public Elementary and Sunday Schools of Hornsey and Crouch End. The friends of the vicinity contributed liberally, and Mr. H. R. Williams placed his grounds at their disposal. Besides these the children of the Industrial Schools of Albert Street and Cambridge Heath received their accustomed invitation to spend their usual happy outing in the same grounds.

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CONSUMPTION

AND ALL LUNG DISEASES.

By G. T. CONGREVE, *Coombe Lodge, Peckham.*

The Nature, Progress, and True Treatment of this Scourge of England.

The following Cases are selected from the TWENTY-FIRST SERIES.

CONSUMPTION.—LEFT LUNG DISEASED—CASE OF MISS C. STEWART, DUNKELD.

This patient's father and mother are members of the Church at Ballinluig, Perthshire, and were recommended by the Rev. D. G. FORBES, of that place.

The case is one of much interest. It was brought to my notice in June, 1886, by Mr. Duncan Stewart (the father). His daughter had then been ill for ten months. She was then sixteen years of age.

It commenced through her getting wet, which brought on cough, with spitting of blood, pains in the chest and side, short breathing, &c. These symptoms continued, and soon were followed by great loss of flesh and much weakness. *Two doctors reported the left lung diseased.* "They did what they could (the father says), but no lasting good. She always got worse again."

A letter of full advice was sent at once, with medicine and prescription for the spitting of blood. (Fluid blood was being brought up every day.)

A month passed with little perceptible improvement, except that the "spitting of blood had decreased."

Aug. 31.—"Slight general improvement—still less spitting of blood."

By Oct. 26 her father was able to report:—"My daughter is decidedly improving, and gaining flesh fast. The colour is returning again into her cheeks."

Dec. 26.—"Nearly well again—cough gone—she has gained more flesh."

March 11, 1887.—The father writes:—"My daughter is quite well now—no relapse through the winter."

The last letter (dated April 15) reads as follows:—

"Dear Mr. Congreve,—With the greatest pleasure I am able to inform you that our daughter is now in good health. She is a wonder to all who see her. Please accept my sincere thanks for your kindness and advice from time to time. I wish I could spread the fame of it throughout the world. I believe it an effectual cure for consumption, and would earnestly urge every sufferer from chest disease to give it a patient, persevering, and hopeful trial. May God spare you long. You can publish the case far and wide.—Yours gratefully, DUNCAN STEWART, RIEMORE, DUNKELD."

LETTER from Rev. G. E. YATE, of MADELEY VICARAGE, SALOP.

"To G. T. CONGREVE, Esq.

"Dear Sir,—I am able to tell you that Miss J——, in my parish, who I certainly thought would have died two years ago, has, through God's blessing on a persistent taking of your medicine, wonderfully recovered. Notwithstanding the late inclemency of the weather, she has walked three times to church, though living at a distance, and the road is a steep ascent. Your medicine has done great things for her."

N.B.—I have made a large reduction for the poor of this clergyman's parish, and am always glad to do so for any Christian Ministers who may be moved to dispense it to the poor.

LETTER FROM Mr. W. W. DUNN, DUBLIN.

This friend, who has been most zealous in recommending my treatment ever since the recovery of his wife (whose case was published three years ago, when Mr. Dunn resided at Mary Hill, N.B.), writes me March 22nd, 1887, as follows:—

"Dear Mr. Congreve,—I have again and again recommended you to persons suffering from pulmonary disease, and I am thankful to say it has done wonders for them. I believe yours to be a GOD-PROVIDED REMEDY FOR POOR SUFFERING HUMANITY, and that it ought to have a world-wide circulation. Again and again I urge upon young people who begin to show signs of disease, not to wait until they are in the last stage, but to resort to it at once."

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*** *Mr. Congreve is publishing one recent case every week in the "Christian World," and about Thirty other Weekly Papers.*

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CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.

CHLORODYNE

is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

effectually checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases —Diphtheria, Fever, Croup, Ague.

acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

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Dr. M'MILLAN, of New Galway, Scotland.—"I consider it the most valuable medicine known."

*** Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians that he had received a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Manilla, to the effect that Cholera has been raging fearfully, and that the ONLY remedy of any service was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, 1st December, 1864.

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J. E. E. tenders his sincere thanks to those ladies and gentlemen who have hitherto favoured him with their kind patronage, and hopes by strict attention to ensure a continuance of the same; he also begs most respectfully to solicit the favour of their recommendation.

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COMMUNICATIONS BY POST IMMEDIATELY ATTENDED TO.

References are kindly permitted to be made to the Secretaries of the Ragged School Union and the Temperance League.

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ESTABLISHED FOR THE SUPPORT OF

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The following sums have been received in aid of the Ragged School Union, from the 20th of March, 1887, to the 18th of June, 1887, inclusive :—

General Fund.

	£	s.	d.
Acworth, N. B., Esq.	2	2	0
Addison, Miss	1	0	0
Aldrich, Capt.	0	10	0
Alexander, Mrs. C.	2	2	0
Alleyne, Mrs.	2	0	0
Allinson, Mr. M.	1	10	7
Amos, Mrs.	0	10	0
Arbuthnot, Geo., Esq.	1	1	0
Aston, Mrs.	0	10	0
Bath and Wells, The Lord Bishop of	1	0	0
Barclay, J. G., Esq.	10	0	0
Barnes, Theodore, Esq.	1	1	0
Beaumont, Mrs.	0	10	6
Benham, F., Esq.	1	1	0
Benson, Miss	0	5	0
Bevan, F. A., Esq.	5	5	0
Billingham, Mrs. (box)	0	11	10
Blyth, E. H., Esq.	0	10	0
Bowcher, Miss	25	0	0
Bowcher, Miss L.	0	10	6
Bradish, Miss	5	0	0
Bright, Mrs. Eliza	2	0	0
Bristowe, S. B., Esq.	1	1	0
Brodie, J., Esq.	0	5	0
Bryce, John, Esq.	5	0	0
Bullwinkle, Mrs.	0	2	5
Caird, Lady	1	1	0
Calland, Aug. P., Esq.	0	5	0
Campbell, Miss	2	0	0
Cargill, Mr. and Mrs. W. W.	2	2	0
Cartwright, Miss	2	0	0
Castle Lane Ragged School, per R. C. Powell, Esq.	0	10	6
Chapman, Edwd., Esq.	1	0	0
Clark, Mrs.	0	5	0
Coats, Wm., Esq.	5	0	0
Collet, M. W., Esq.	5	0	0
Collection at Annual Meeting	27	11	8
Collins, John, Esq.	1	1	0
Connop, H., Esq.	1	0	0
Corporation of the City of London	105	0	0
Cox, Miss, per :—			
Cox, E. W., Esq.	1	1	0
Cox, J. H. M., Esq.	1	0	0
Cox, Miss (Richmond)	0	5	0
Cox, Miss S.	0	5	0
Martin, Miss A. (Richmond)	0	5	0
Paskin, Miss	0	2	6
Paskin, Miss E.	0	5	0
Smith, Mrs. Bruce	0	10	0
Spiller, Miss	0	2	6
Croggon, Messrs. & Co.	1	1	0
Ducie, Earl of	5	0	0
Dale, Miss	1	1	0
Dale, Thomas B., Esq.	5	0	0
Deacon, Miss M.	15	0	0
Denton, Thomas, Esq.	0	3	0
Dickins and Jones, Messrs.	1	1	0
Ditmas, Mrs. Fredk.	1	1	0
Druce, Alexander, Esq.	5	5	0
Duff Gordons, The Miss	1	1	0
Eastwick, Capt. W. J.	5	5	0
Enderby, Miss	2	10	0
Ewart, Miss	2	0	0
Fairbairn, Rev. John	1	0	0
Fairthorne, Miss A.	1	1	0
Falkener, The Misses	0	10	0
Fane, W. D., Esq.	1	1	0
Farrow, T. E., Esq.	1	1	0
Fennings, Alfred, Esq.	5	0	0
Fenwick, Mrs.	3	0	0
Field, J., Esq.	1	1	0
Fowler, J. E., Esq.	1	1	0
Francis, Mrs.	1	1	0
Fuller, William, Esq.	1	1	0
Gibbins, Miss M.	100	0	0
Gilling, Miss	0	5	0
Glasier, W. R. M., Esq.	1	1	0
Godwin, Miss, per :—			
A. B. C.	0	10	0
Bond, Mrs.	0	2	6
Bonner, Miss	0	5	0
Brown, Mrs. Lewis	0	10	0
Cox, Miss	0	10	0
Clark, Mrs. Albert	0	2	6
Friend, A	0	5	0
George, Miss	0	2	6
Gouldsmith, Mr.	0	5	0
Greene, Mrs.	0	10	0
Godwin, Miss	0	5	0
Godwin, W. S., Esq.	0	2	6
Harmar, Mrs.	0	5	0
Hindley, Mrs.	0	5	0
Harris, Mrs. and Miss (2 years)	0	4	0
Latham, Rev. F.	0	2	6
Martin, Miss Alice	0	5	0
Mitchell, Mrs.	0	5	0
Saunders, Miss (the late)	0	5	0
Sealey, Miss	0	5	0
Small sums	0	3	6
Thomas, Miss	0	10	0
Thomas, Miss F.	0	10	0
Thorne, R., Esq.	1	1	0
Thorne, T. M., Esq.	0	5	0
Turner, Mrs.	0	5	0
Goff, Miss J.	2	0	0
Gooch, Miss	1	1	0
Gottlieb, A. W., Esq.	1	1	0
Greville, Rev. Eden S.	10	0	0
Guest, Mrs.	2	2	0
Gustard, John, Esq.	5	10	0
Hamilton, Capt. and Mrs. James	3	0	0
Harrison, Mrs. S.	1	1	0
Hastings Charitable Institutions Trust	27	10	0
Hawkins, Miss M.	1	0	0
Hay, The Misses	1	3	6
Hayward, George A., Esq.	2	2	0
Hemery, C., Esq.	2	2	0
Heywood, Miss	1	11	0
Holford, R. S., Esq.	5	0	0
Homer, Rev. Hy.	0	5	0
Hooker, Sir J. D.	1	1	0
Hopkinson, Mrs.	2	2	0
Hore, Mrs.	0	5	0
Hughes, G. B., Esq.	0	10	0
Hull, H. W., Esq.	2	0	0
Humphrys, Mrs.	0	10	0
H. E. S.	1	1	0
Iliffe, John, Esq.	0	10	0
In Memoriam	2	0	0
Jackson, Fred., Esq.	1	1	0
Jackson, T. G., Esq.	1	0	0
James, J. Stanley, Esq.	1	1	0
Jefferiss, Hy., Esq.	1	1	0
Joy, Rev. E.	0	5	0
Kinnaird, Lord	2	2	0
Keating, Sir H.	2	0	0
Keyp J. M., Esq.	5	0	0
Kinahan, Messrs., & Co.	5	5	0
Kingston, S. C., Esq.	1	1	0
Kirk, Geo., Esq.	0	10	6
Knight, Miss	1	0	0
Lamb, Miss	0	10	0
Lamb, Mrs.	0	10	0
Lamb, T., Esq.	0	10	0
Lawrence, Sir Arthur	1	1	0
Letchworth, Miss E.	5	0	0
Ling, Miss Ellen	1	0	0
Locke, Mrs. J.	1	1	0
Lodge, Mrs.	1	0	0
Lodge, R. J., Esq.	2	0	0
Louther, Mrs.	1	0	0
Lush, Miss C. M.	0	5	0
Lush, Dr. Wm. Vawdry	0	10	6
L. B.	2	0	0
Mount Temple, Lord	1	1	0
Mackenzie, Mrs.	5	0	0
Magrath, Miss	0	10	0
Maitland, Rev. Hugh Fuller	0	10	0
Marrian, Miss	1	1	0
Marriott, G. W., Esq.	0	2	6
Marriott, Miss	1	0	0
Marshall, Jas., Esq.	1	1	0
Marston, Miss	1	1	0
Masterman, E., Esq.	5	5	0
McClintock, Admi. Sir F. L.	1	0	0
McGarel, Mrs.	6	0	0
Micklethwait, Miss	2	0	0
Molineux, G., Esq.	1	1	0
Molyneux, Mrs. More	0	10	0
Moore, Mrs.	1	1	0
Morris, Thos., Esq.	1	1	0
Morris, Wm., Esq.	1	1	0
Musgrave, Mrs.	0	10	0
Neave, Miss M. F.	1	1	0
Newsham, Mrs.	1	1	0
Norman, Miss	0	10	0
Pollington, Viscount	1	1	0
Paget, Mrs. F.	5	5	0
Palmer, Rev. E. J.	0	7	6
Perry, Bishop	2	2	0
Pill, Miss	2	0	0
Pitman, H., Esq.	1	1	0
Port, Mrs.	1	10	0
Porter, R., Esq.	2	2	0
Potter, Mrs.	20	0	0
Pritchard, Miss	0	10	0
Protheroe, Mrs. C.	0	10	0
Randall and Howell, Messrs.	1	1	0
Rankin, R., Esq.	1	1	0
Reade, The Misses	4	4	0
Reeve, Wm. T., Esq.	2	2	0

General Fund (continued)

	£	s.	d.
Riddell, Miss	3	3	0
Rider, Mrs.	0	5	0
Ringrove, R. B., Esq.	1	0	0
Roberts, J., Esq.	2	2	0
Roche, E., Esq.	1	1	0
Rohde, John, Esq.	2	2	0
Rouse, Mrs.	1	1	0
Russell, G., Esq.	1	0	0
Rutter, Mrs.	2	2	0
Saurin, Lady Mary	1	0	0
Saunders, Miss S.	2	0	0
Savory, Mrs. A. B.	1	1	0
Scott, Rev. M. R.	1	0	0
Scott, S., Esq.	25	0	0
Scott, Thos., Esq.	50	0	0
Shadbolt, H. F., Esq.	0	5	0
Shepheard, C., Esq.	5	0	0
Sibthorp, H. A. M. Waldo, Esq.	2	0	0
Silver, S. W., Esq.	1	1	0
Smith, Mrs.	0	2	6
Smithers, H. W., Esq.	1	1	0
Snashall, Mrs. E.	0	10	6
Spawforth, J., Esq.	2	2	0
Spicer, H., Esq.	1	1	0
Stephenson, Sir R. M.	5	0	0
Stewart, P., Esq.	1	0	0
Stone, R., Esq.	0	10	0
Stuart, H. Crichton, Esq.	2	0	0
S. E. S.	0	10	0
Templemore, Lady	1	0	0
Tite, Lady	10	10	0
Tarrant, H., Esq.	1	1	0
Tassell, Mrs.	1	0	0
Tatton, Miss Susan	0	2	6
Taylor, Mrs.	1	1	0
Thompson, Miss	0	7	6
Thorne, J. M., Esq.	2	2	0
Toms, S. R., Esq.	1	1	0
Tower Street Ragged School, per W. P. Frohlich, Esq.	0	10	6
Trotter, Mrs.	2	0	0
Trustees of the Parish of St. John-upon-Walbrook, per M. N. Buttanshaw, Esq.	10	0	0
Tucker, Mrs. Henry	2	0	0
Valiant, F., Esq.	2	10	0
Vaux, Mrs.	0	10	0
Westminster, Duke of, K.G.	90	0	0
Walker, Miss	1	1	0
Ward, Mrs.	1	1	0
Watney, Mrs.	2	0	0
Waugh, Miss	5	0	0
Welby, W. E., Esq.	5	0	0
Western, Miss A.	1	0	0
White, Miss	4	0	0
White, Miss	2	0	0
Whitton, John, Esq.	0	10	0
Wightman, Mrs.	1	1	0
Williams, G., Esq.	1	1	0
Williams, H. R., Esq.	5	5	0
Williams, Miss A. R.	3	3	0
Williams, Miss M. J.	2	2	0
Willis, Mrs.	5	5	0
Wilson, John, Esq.	1	0	0
Wilson, Samuel, Esq.	0	5	0
Wing, Thos. T., Esq.	5	0	0
Wood, Mrs. John	0	2	6
Woodhull, S. P., Esq.	1	1	0
Wright, Miss A.	1	0	0
Wright, Mrs. W.	2	2	0
Wright, W., Esq.	0	10	0
Wyld, Miss	1	1	0
W. H. W.	0	10	0

Holiday Fund.

	£	s.	d.
Abney, Rev. Canon	0	5	0
Acworth, Mrs.	2	2	0
Adam, John, Esq.	2	2	0
Agar, W. T., Esq.	0	5	0
Albright, Mr. and Mrs. J. M.	2	0	0
Aldridge, Rev. R.	0	10	0
Alexander, Mrs.	0	5	0
Alexander, Mrs.	0	10	0
Alexander, Mrs. M.	0	3	0
Alford, Miss R.	0	5	0
Alison, Hy., Esq.	0	10	0
Allbut, Mrs.	0	5	0
Allen, Thos., Esq.	0	1	6
Andrews, Mrs., M. A.	0	2	0
Armstrong, Mrs. H.	1	1	0
Armstrong, Mrs.	0	10	0
Armstrong, Mrs.	0	5	0
Arnold, J., Esq.	0	1	0
Askew, E., Esq.	0	10	0
Aston, Miss	0	5	0
Atchley, Miss	2	0	0
Atkey, Chas. J., Esq.	1	0	0
A. B. C.	0	5	0
A Friend	0	1	0
A. H.	0	1	0
A. L.	15	0	0
A. M. P.	0	10	0
Anglo-Israelite	0	5	0
Anonymous	23	19	5
A Thank-offering, Colchester	0	10	0
A Thank-offering from E. A.	0	10	0
A Trifle	0	1	0
A Well-wisher	0	2	6
A Widow's Mite	0	1	0
A. Z.	0	1	0
Bayning, Lady	1	1	0
Blantyre, Lord	5	0	0
Badley, Mrs.	0	10	0
Bailey, Edwd., Esq.	1	1	0
Bailey, Miss	0	5	0
Baker, Mrs. Hy.	0	10	0
Bakewell, John, Esq.	1	0	0
Barber, Mrs.	0	10	0
Barclay, Miss	2	0	0
Barclay, Mrs. Robert	2	0	0
Barlow, George, Esq.	1	0	0
Bax, Mrs.	1	0	0
Bayly, Miss M.	0	10	0
Beament, J., Esq.	0	5	0
Benecke, Mrs.	0	5	0
Bennett, Rev. W. H.	1	0	0
Benson, Mr.	1	0	0
Benson, Miss	0	1	6
Berguez, Miss	0	5	0
Berry, Mrs.	0	5	0
Bewes, Mrs. Wyndham	2	0	0
Bigsby, Rev. H. J.	1	0	0
Birch, Miss J. M. W.	0	5	0
Birts, Mrs.	0	10	0
Bishop, Miss	5	0	0
Bissett, Miss	5	0	0
Blackett, Mrs. Montague	0	5	0
Blinkey, Mrs.	0	2	6
Bodkin, Miss	5	0	0
Booty, Mrs.	0	10	0
Bossey, Mrs.	1	0	0
Bouverie, Mrs.	0	3	0
Bowley, Miss A.	2	2	0
Bradish, Miss	5	0	0
Bradley, Mrs.	0	5	0
Brain, Wm., Esq.	0	5	0
Bramall, J. B. M., Esq.	1	1	0
Brander, Wm. E., Esq.	5	0	0
Brandt, Miss	0	5	0
Bright, Joseph, Esq.	2	0	0
Bright, Mrs. Eliza	1	0	0
Bristow, J. G., Esq.	0	5	0
Bristow, Mrs.	0	5	0
Bristowe, T. Lynn, Esq., M.P.	1	1	0
Brock, Mrs. Osmond de B.	1	0	0
Brocklehurst, W. W., Esq.	5	0	0
Brooke, Captain, and Servants	0	6	6
Brown, Mrs. S.	0	10	0
Browne, Miss M. E.	0	2	0
Bryce, John, Esq.	2	2	0
Buckley, Mrs.	0	10	0
Buffett, Miss, collected from Friends	0	12	6
Bull, H. & Co., Messrs.	1	1	0
Burney, Mrs. d'Arblay	0	5	0
Burrell, Miss	0	2	6
Bussell, The Misses	0	5	0
Buxton, Mrs. Travers	3	0	0
B., Miss	0	10	0
B. B.	0	10	0
Birmingham	0	5	0
B. M. G.	0	1	0
Cecil Lord Brownlow	0	5	0
Charteris, Lady Caroline	1	0	0
Cachemaille, Mrs.	0	2	6
Caird, Mrs.	0	10	0
Calland, Aug. P., Esq.	0	2	6
Calver, J. E., Esq.	0	2	6
Campbell, Wm., Esq.	0	10	0
Cannington, Miss	0	2	6
Cape, Miss	0	10	0
Carden, Alderman Sir Robert, Bart.	10	0	0
Cargill, Mr. and Mrs. W. W.	1	1	0
Carryer, Thos. H., Esq.	0	2	6
Chadwick, Mrs.	0	10	0
Chalk, Edmund, Esq.	2	2	0
Chalmers, Mrs.	0	5	0
Charles, Mrs.	0	5	0
Charrington, Miss	0	2	6
Chavasse, Miss	2	0	0
Cholmeley, Randolph L., Esq.	5	0	0
Christie, Miss	0	10	0
Christie, Miss	0	5	0
Church, F., Esq.	1	1	0
Churchill, Miss	2	0	0
Clarke, Herbert, Esq.	1	1	0
Clarke, Mrs.	0	10	0
Clarke, Mrs.	0	2	6
Clay, Mrs. R. and Servants	0	5	0
Clements, C., Esq.	1	0	0
Clutton, Wm. J., Esq.	1	0	0
Coats, Miss	0	5	0
Cobham, Mrs.	0	5	0
Cohen, Henry L., Esq.	1	1	0
Coldstream, J. P., Esq.	0	3	0
Cole, Mrs.	0	10	0
Colebrooke, The Misses	0	2	6
Coles, Mrs.	0	2	6
Collected at Meeting held at Reeve Mission Room	1	18	1
Collmann, J. S., Esq.	1	0	0
Conway, Thomas, Esq.	0	10	0
Cook, George H., Esq.	5	0	0
Cook, Miss Emma	0	5	0
Cooke, W., Esq.	5	0	0
Cooper, Mrs.	1	1	0
Cordle, H. S., Esq.	1	1	0
Cornelius, Mrs.	0	2	6
Cornell, Samuel, Esq.	0	10	0
Cotgreave, Miss J. M.	0	5	0

	£	s.	d.
Cottam, Thomas, Esq.	0	10	0
Courthorpe, G. C., Esq.	1	0	0
Cowan, Captain W. F.	1	1	0
Cowherd, Miss F. M.	0	2	6
Crichton, A. B., Esq.	0	10	0
Crosbie, William, Esq.	1	1	0
Crosby, Mrs.	0	10	0
Cross, Mr. and Mrs. F.	2	10	0
Cruddas, W. D., Esq.	1	0	0
Crum, Miss	0	2	0
Cumberlege, Miss	4	0	0
Curling, Miss	0	10	0
Currie, Rev. F. H.	0	1	6
Cust, R. R., Esq.	3	0	0
C. H.	0	2	6
Chelmsford	0	5	0
Collected	0	2	3
Dundas, Lady Jane	1	0	0
Dalglish, W., Esq.	1	1	0
Dalton, Miss	1	0	0
Dangar, F. H., Esq.	5	0	0
Dannett, Miss	0	5	0
Dark, Miss	0	2	6
Darling, Mrs.	1	0	0
Darling, Mrs.	0	2	6
Darling, T. M., Esq.	0	2	6
Darrock, Mrs.	0	2	6
Darrock, Miss	0	5	0
Daubney, Miss	1	0	0
Davies, Fredk., Esq.	1	0	0
Davis, A. O., Esq.	0	5	0
Deacon, Miss M.	5	0	0
Deane, Rev. Dr.	0	5	0
Debenham, F. G., Esq.	1	0	0
Deighton, J., Esq.	0	2	6
Denman, Hon. Mr. Justice	2	0	0
Dent, W., Esq.	1	0	0
Dicken, Mrs.	0	5	0
Dickins and Jones, Messrs.	0	10	0
Dickson, Messrs. Arthur & Co.	1	0	0
Dickson, Miss	0	2	6
Dimsdale, Mrs.	0	5	0
Dixon, Miss M. A. and Friend	0	2	0
Dixon, Wm., Esq.	10	0	0
Dodd, Mrs.	0	2	6
Douglas, Mrs.	0	10	0
Dransfield, John N., Esq.	0	2	6
Drury, Lt.-Col. Edw. Dru	5	0	0
Drury, Mrs.	1	0	0
Du Croz, Miss	0	1	0
Duke, Mrs. B.	0	10	0
Egerton, Lady Mary	1	1	0
Erle, Lady	3	3	0
Earle, Mrs. H.	0	10	0
Earle, Mrs. Geo., sen.	0	10	0
Eastwick, Capt. W. J.	2	2	0
Eden, Thos. Duncombe, Esq.	1	0	0
Edmonds, J. R., Esq.	0	10	0
Edwards, H. C., Esq.	0	5	0
Edwards, Miss	1	0	0
Egerton, P. H., Esq.	1	0	0
Ellice, Wm., Esq.	7	10	0
Ellis, Miss K.	1	0	0
Enderby, Miss	0	10	0
Eschwege, H., Esq.	0	10	0
Escombe, Robt., Esq.	0	10	0
Esdaile, Chas. E. J., Esq.	2	0	0
E. C. W.	0	10	0
E. H. P.	1	0	0
E. J.	0	2	6
E. R. W.	5	0	0
E. V.	1	0	0
Fitzroy, Lord Fredk.	1	0	0
Fry, Lady	1	0	0
Falcon, Mrs.	1	0	0
Fall, J. W., Esq., coll.	1	5	0
Farquhar, The Misses	0	10	0
Farquharson, Roberts, & Phillips, Messrs.	1	1	0
Farrant, Mrs.	0	2	0
Fergusson, J. H., Esq.	0	5	0
Field, H., Esq.	0	10	0
Filer, Mrs.	0	5	0
Firth, Ray, & Prosser, Messrs.	0	5	0
Fitz Herbert, Mrs.	0	2	6
Fletcher, Lavington E., Esq.	0	10	0
Flint, F., Esq.	2	0	0
Foord, W. W., Esq.	1	1	0
Fordham, Mrs.	0	5	0
Foster, J. H., Esq.	1	1	0
Foster, R., Esq.	0	2	6
Four boys in the Kings School, Warwick	0	1	4
Foveaux, Miss	2	0	0
Francis, Mrs.	0	1	0
Fraser, Miss	0	4	0
Freeman, F., Esq.	0	10	0
Freeman, Mrs.	0	2	6
French, Miss	0	4	0
Fricker, Charles, Esq.	0	1	0
Fryon, Fredk., Esq.	0	10	0
Fulford, Wm., Esq.	0	5	0
F. A. S. Z.	1	0	0
F. E.	0	5	0
From a Friend	0	3	6
From a Friend in Scotland	0	5	0
From a Mother	0	10	0
From Friends at Uxbridge	0	2	6
Gairdner, Miss	0	1	0
Galloway, Mrs.	0	10	0
Galpin, Thos. D., Esq.	1	1	0
Gardner, Miss	0	4	0
Gardner, Mrs. Agg.	0	5	0
Gascoyne, Rev. R.	1	0	0
Gayler, Jos., Esq.	2	0	0
Gazeley, Mrs. R. Court	3	3	0
Geddes, Miss	0	1	0
Gibbins, Miss H.	25	0	0
Gibson, Rev. C. E.	0	5	0
Giffard, A., Esq.	1	0	0
Gillespie, F. G., Esq.	0	10	0
Gillespie, Miss	0	10	0
Gillespie, Mrs.	0	3	0
Gilligan, George, Esq.	2	0	0
Gilliland, Mrs.	1	0	0
Gilling, Miss	0	5	0
Glencross, Rev. Jas.	2	0	0
Goff, Miss	0	2	6
Goldamid, Mrs. Yeats	0	5	0
Goldsmith, Admiral	1	1	0
Good, Mrs.	1	1	0
Gordon, Miss	0	10	0
Gotham, Miss E.	0	7	0
Gough, Mrs.	0	5	0
Gould, Mrs.	0	10	0
Gouldsmith, G. W., Esq.	1	0	0
Gower, Granville L., Esq.	0	10	0
Graham, Mrs.	0	5	0
Gray, Miss A.	0	5	0
Gray, Miss B. A.	2	0	0
Gray, Miss	0	5	0
Gray, Miss	0	2	6
Greame, Rev. Y. L.	0	10	0
Green, John W., Esq.	2	0	0
Green, S., Esq.	0	2	6
Greene, Mrs.	0	2	0
Greene, Mrs. Turner	0	5	0
Greenland, R. T., Esq.	1	0	0
Greenall, J. N., Esq.	0	2	0
Greig, Jas., Esq.	1	0	0
Greig, Miss	0	10	0
Grellier, Wm., Esq.	0	5	0
Grenside, Mrs.	0	0	11
Grimm, Chas., Esq.	0	10	0
Gripper, F., Esq.	0	2	6
Grissell, H. P., Esq.	1	0	0
Grubb, Mrs. J.	0	10	0
Guest, Mrs.	0	10	0
Gurdon, Mrs. Edwd.	2	0	0
Guthrie, T. A., Esq.	1	0	0
G. H.	0	10	0
Head, Lady	1	0	0
Hadden, Miss	1	1	0
Hadland, W., Esq.	0	2	0
Haig, Chas. E., Esq.	1	0	0
Haig, Mrs.	0	10	0
Hall, —, Esq.	0	10	0
Hall, E., Esq.	0	5	0
Hall, Mrs.	0	5	0
Hanbury, Geo., Esq.	5	0	0
Hanson, Mrs.	0	10	0
Harbich, Mrs.	0	0	5
Harris, A., Esq.	0	5	0
Harris, Edwd., Esq.	1	1	0
Harrop, Miss A.	0	2	6
Hartshorne, Miss	1	0	0
Harvey, Miss	0	2	6
Haviland, F. G., Esq.	5	0	0
Hawkins, Miss M.	0	2	6
Hawkins, Miss S.	1	3	0
Hayman, Mrs.	1	0	0
Hayward, Mrs.	0	0	6
Hayter, W. G., Esq.	2	2	0
Heach, Miss F.	0	5	0
Heap, Mrs. Hy.	1	0	0
Heath, Mr.	0	2	6
Heath, Mrs. C. J.	2	2	0
Henaley, Miss R.	0	5	0
Heywood, Miss	0	2	6
Hibbert, Geo., Esq.	5	0	0
Hill, Miss	0	2	6
Hill, W. H., Esq.	0	5	0
Hindley, Mrs.	1	0	0
Hird, Mrs.	0	2	6
Hodgson, S. H., Esq.	2	0	0
Holdich, Rev. T. P.	0	5	0
Hole, H. E., Esq.	0	5	0
Holford, R. S., Esq.	2	2	0
Holland, Mrs.	0	0	7
Holt, Miss A.	0	5	0
Holt, W., Esq.	0	10	0
Homer, Rev. Hy.	0	10	0
Hopkins, Rev. Fredk.	1	0	0
Hornby, Mrs. W.	0	2	6
Houghton, Miss Jane	1	1	0
Hounsell, W., Esq.	1	0	0
Howet, Mrs.	0	2	6
Hughes, Mrs.	5	0	0
Hughes, Mrs.	1	0	0
Hulah, Mrs.	1	0	0
Hull, The Misses	1	0	0
Humfrey, J., Esq.	0	1	0
Humphrys, Mrs.	0	5	0
Hunt, Miss A. M.	0	5	0
Hunter, Mrs.	1	0	0
Hurnard, Mrs.	0	2	6
Hurst & Son, Messrs.	0	5	0
Hustler, Miss C. H.	0	5	0
Hutchins, Mrs.	0	5	0
Hutchinson, G. Grice, Esq.	0	5	0
Hutton, Mrs.	5	0	0
Hyslop, Miss	0	10	0
H. E. S.	5	7	5
H. H. C.	0	5	0
H. S.	0	1	0
Iliffe, John, Esq.	0	10	0
Ives, Miss E.	0	10	0
Jadin, Miss	0	2	6
Jameson, Miss	0	10	0

Holiday Fund (*continued*).

	£	s.	d.
Janverin, Mrs.	0	5	0
Jeeves, Thos., Esq.	1	0	0
Jenkins, Master J. A.	0	2	6
Jenkins, Mrs.	0	2	6
Jenkinson, Mrs.	0	10	0
Johnson, J., Esq.	2	2	0
Jolly, Miss	0	5	0
Judson, Miss	0	3	0
J. A. C.	0	1	6
J. S. K.	1	0	0
J. W. A.	5	0	0
J. W. C.	0	2	6
Keating, Miss	0	5	0
Keffler, Wm., Esq.	2	0	0
Kelso, Alex., Esq.	0	2	6
Kemble, Thos., Esq.	3	3	0
Kennedy, John, Esq	1	0	0
Kenrick, Mrs.	0	5	0
Key, Miss J.	0	5	0
Keysell, Miss J. M.	0	5	0
Kilburn, Charles, Esq.	1	0	0
King, Geo. P., Esq.	0	5	0
King, W. G., Esq.	0	2	6
Knight, Miss	0	10	0
Knox, R., Esq.	1	0	0
Laing, S., Esq.	2	0	0
Lakin, Mrs. E.	0	2	6
Lamb, Miss	0	2	6
Lamb, Mrs.	0	2	6
Lamb, Mrs.	0	2	6
Lammie, Mrs.	0	5	0
Laverton, Mrs.	1	0	0
Lawrence, F. J., Esq.	0	10	0
Leaf, Mrs.	5	0	0
Lee, Mrs.	1	1	0
Le Grand, A., Esq.	1	1	0
Leith, Mrs.	2	0	0
Lenny, Mrs. H.	0	10	6
Lenny, Mrs. J.	0	10	6
Letchworth, Miss.	1	0	0
Lever, Dr.	0	10	6
Lewis, Mrs.	0	2	6
Lewis, Mrs.	0	2	0
Linford, Rev. G. C.	1	0	0
Lingham, Mrs., and Miss Souter	3	0	0
Lloyd, D., Esq.	0	2	0
Lockton, John, Esq.	0	10	0
Long, Mrs.	0	5	0
Longmore, The Misses	0	7	6
Low, Alex. F., Esq.	1	0	0
Lowe, Mrs. S.	0	5	0
Lowson, A., Esq.	0	2	6
Lowther, Sir Chas.	0	10	0
Lush, Miss C. M.	0	10	0
Luxmoore, Miss.	0	2	6
Lyon, Miss	0	10	0
Lyon, Mrs.	0	2	6
Maberly, Major-Gen.	1	0	0
MacDowall, Alex. B., Esq.	1	0	0
Mack, Mrs.	0	10	0
Mackay, Mrs., and relatives	1	0	0
Mackenzie, Mrs.	2	0	0
Mackinder, Miss	0	2	0
Magor, Mrs.	0	5	0
Manning, Miss	0	5	0
Mansell, Mrs.	0	2	6
Mapie, Mrs.	0	1	0
Marrian, Miss	0	5	0
Marriott, Dr.	0	5	0
Marriott, Miss	0	2	6
Marshall, Arthur J., Esq.	1	0	0
Marshall, Miss	0	5	0
Martin, T. J., Esq.	0	10	0
Mason, Colonel	0	2	6
Mason, G. Holt, Esq.	1	1	0
Maxwell, Mrs.	0	10	0
Maynard, Jos., Esq.	10	0	0
Maynard, Mrs.	0	1	0
McClintock, Admiral Sir F. L.	1	0	0
McGarel, Mrs.	1	0	0
McKinna, Wm., Esq.	0	10	6
Meade, Sir R.	0	5	0
Medwin, Jas., Esq.	1	1	0
Melrose, W., Esq.	0	2	6
Melville, Miss Leslie	0	10	0
Merriman, Miss Daisy	0	5	0
Messenger, Mrs.	0	5	0
Metcalfe, J. B., Esq.	0	10	0
Micklethwait, Miss C.	5	0	0
Middleton, Miss, and Friends	0	7	8
Miers, Edwd., J., Esq.	0	10	0
Miland, Mrs. E.	0	5	0
Miles, Mrs.	0	5	0
Millard, W., Esq.	0	2	6
Miller, Miss	0	1	6
Miller, Mrs. W.	0	10	0
Mills, Arthur, Esq.	1	0	0
Mitchell, Miss	1	0	0
Mitchell, Mrs.	0	10	0
Mitchell, Robt., Esq.	0	2	6
Moffatt, Miss S. E.	0	2	6
Moir, Mrs. W.	1	0	0
Molyneux, Mrs. More	0	2	6
Monton, Rev. L. A.	1	0	0
Moody, Miss S.	0	5	0
Moon, Robert, Esq.	1	0	0
Morrice, R. E., Esq.	2	2	0
Morris, Miss S.	0	10	0
Morris, Mrs. M. A.	0	10	0
Morton, Mrs.	0	5	0
Mosley, Miss F.	0	10	0
Mossop, Miss	1	0	0
Mounsey, Miss	0	10	0
Mummery, B. G., Esq.	0	2	6
Musgrave, Mrs.	0	2	6
Naish, Mrs. Vawdry	1	0	0
Neate, T., Esq.	0	5	0
Newbould, Mrs.	0	10	0
Newton, Miss	0	2	6
Newton, Rev. Horace	0	10	0
Nicholas, H., Esq. (collected)	0	4	4
Nicholls and Clarke, Messrs.	0	5	0
Nicholson, Mrs.	2	2	0
Nicoll, Mrs.	0	5	0
Norman, Miss	0	10	0
Norris, Jas., Esq.	2	2	0
O'Brien, Mrs.	0	2	6
O'Connell, Mrs.	0	10	0
Oldfield, Mrs.	0	10	0
Olney, Thos. H., Esq.	2	2	0
Osborn, Miss	5	0	0
Overhead, W. J., Esq.	0	1	6
Palmer, Lady	2	0	0
Pack, Miss H. (collected)	1	0	1
Page, Mrs.	0	2	6
Paget, Miss	2	0	0
Pelham, Hon. Mrs. Dudley	0	7	6
Penfold, The Misses	0	10	0
Perry, W. W., Esq.	1	0	0
Pethybridge, S., Esq.	0	1	0
Phelps, W., Esq.	0	5	0
Phelps, Rev. W. W.	1	0	0
Phillips, Miss	0	5	0
Phillips, Saml. E., Esq.	1	1	0
Phillips, W. W., Esq.	0	10	0
Pidcock, Charles, Esq.	0	5	0
Pill, Miss	5	0	0
Pink, Edward, Esq.	1	0	0
Pitts, Mr. and Mrs. F.	1	1	0
Platt, Mrs. Owen	0	5	0
Pope, Miss	15	0	0
Poppleville, Miss	0	5	0
Porter, Robert, Esq.	2	0	0
Potter, Mrs.	5	0	0
Powell, Mrs.	1	0	0
Pratt, The Misses	0	10	0
Presgrave, Mrs.	1	0	0
Preston, Isaac, Esq.	0	5	0
Price, H. Rokeby, Esq.	0	5	0
Prideaux, Miss	0	2	6
Prince, Mrs.	1	1	0
Pritchett, C. P., Esq.	0	2	6
Probart, Miss	0	1	0
Protheroe, Mrs.	0	1	6
Pupils of Middle Class Girls' School, Leeds, per Miss J. Sothern	0	16	0
Pyle, Mrs.	0	2	6
Quincey, Miss	1	0	0
Radford, Ethel, and Gertie	0	2	0
Raikes, Mrs.	1	0	0
Ramsay, E. G. Ward-law, Esq.	0	10	0
Ransted, O., Esq.	1	0	0
Rawlings, Edwd., Esq.	5	0	0
Rawlins, Mrs.	2	0	0
Rayment, Miss	0	5	0
Read, Mrs. C.	0	3	0
Reade, Miss	0	3	6
Reason, Thos. G., Esq.	0	2	0
Redford, F. C., Esq.	0	5	0
Reid, Sir John	0	10	0
Renard, Fredk., Esq.	0	5	0
Rew, Miss	0	5	0
Reynardson, Rev. Geo. Birch	1	0	0
Reynolds, H. B., Esq.	0	5	0
Ricardo, Mrs. D.	0	10	6
Rice, Admiral	1	0	0
Richards, Mrs.	0	10	0
Richardson, H., Esq.	0	5	0
Richardson, Mrs.	0	5	0
Richardson, W., Esq.	0	5	0
Rickman, Lt.-Genl.	2	2	0
Rider, Mrs.	0	5	0
Riddell, Miss	2	11	0
Ridley, Miss	0	2	6
Ridley, W. H., Esq.	0	5	0
Riley, John, Esq.	0	10	0
Ringrove, R. B., Esq.	0	10	0
Ripley, Miss M.	0	5	0
Roberts, Mrs.	0	2	0
Robertson, C., Esq.	0	2	6
Robertson, W. B., Esq.	0	2	6
Robinson, Miss J. and Friend	0	5	0
Robinson, Miss M.	0	1	11
Robinson, Mrs. J. C.	0	5	0
Roche, Edward, Esq.	1	0	0
Rolls, John A., Esq.	1	0	0
Rosling, A., Esq., jun.	0	10	0
Rouse, Mrs.	1	1	0
Routh, Dr.	0	2	0
Rowden, Rev. F. M.	1	0	0
Rowly, Sir C. R., Bart.	1	0	0
Russell, Mrs. Vane	0	2	6
R. J.	0	2	6
R. L. E.	0	10	0
Seymour, Lady	0	2	6
Surtees, Lady	0	5	0
Sadler, Miss	2	16	0
St. John, Captn. O. B.	10	0	0
Salter, Miss	0	2	6
Sandford, Miss	1	0	0
Santley, Chas., Esq.	20	0	0
Saunders, Miss S.	5	0	0
Savory, Mrs.	0	10	0
Sawle, Miss M. Graves	0	10	0
Say, Miss	0	5	0
Saywell, George, Esq.	1	1	0
Saywell, Miss	1	1	0
St. Laurence Church Sunday School First Class Boys, per Master Jackson	0	7	0

Holiday Fund *(continued)*.

	£	s.	d.
Schofield, Mrs.	0	0	6
Scott, Miss	1	0	0
Scott, —, Esq.	1	0	0
Scott, Rev. M. R. & Miss	1	0	0
Scott, S.	10	0	0
Scott, Thomas, Esq.	10	0	0
Schreiber, Mrs. Arthur	1	0	0
Seager, Miss	5	0	0
Seligman Bros., Messrs.	1	1	0
Senhouse, Rev. S. Minton	0	10	0
Shann, Charles, Esq.	5	5	0
Sharpe, Miss	0	0	8
Shaw, Mrs.	0	5	0
Shawe, Miss E.	0	10	0
Shepheard, C., Esq.	1	1	0
Shepherd, G., Esq.	0	1	0
Sherlock, Charles C., Esq.	2	0	0
Sherrard, J. C., Esq.	1	0	0
Sherson, The Misses	6	1	0
Shiers, Mrs.	0	5	0
Shrimpton, Miss	0	5	0
Sime, Thomas, Esq.	1	0	0
Simpkinson, E. V., Esq.	0	5	0
Simpson, Mrs.	0	2	6
Simson, George, Esq.	0	10	0
Skeffington, W., Esq.	0	10	0
Smith, E. M., Esq.	0	1	0
Smith, Gen. J. W. S.	1	0	0
Smith, Hy., Esq.	0	2	0
Smith, Messrs. J. & Sons	1	0	0
Smith, Miss C. E.	0	5	0
Smith, Miss	0	10	0
Smith, Mrs. Oswald	15	0	0
Smith, Mrs.	0	2	0
Smith, S. Le Blanc, Esq.	1	0	0
Smithers, H. W., Esq.	20	0	0
Snape, Mrs.	0	2	6
Soames, Mrs.	1	0	0
Soames, Rev. C.	1	0	0
Somerville, John, Esq.	0	5	0
Southall, Mrs.	0	10	0
Spackman, Miss	0	2	0
Squibb, Miss	0	5	0
Squirms, Ralph, Esq.	0	10	0
Standing, Mrs.	0	2	0
Stanhope, Walter, Esq.	0	10	0
Steele, Mrs.	1	0	0
Stephenson, Sir R. M.	1	0	0
Stevenson, Jas., Esq.	0	10	0
Stewart, Dr.	0	10	0
Stone, John, Esq.	1	0	0
Stone, Mr. and Mrs. E. M.	5	0	0
Stone, Wm., Esq.	1	0	0
Stoneadge, Miss	0	5	0
Stuart, Miss	0	5	0
Sturdy, Mrs. Mary	1	5	0
Stursberg, J. P., Esq.	0	2	6
Sugg, H., Esq.	1	0	0
Swatman, Miss E. J.	0	2	6
S. C.	0	5	0
S. F.	0	2	0
S. E. S.	0	10	0
Sophia, Southport	1	0	0
South Norwood	0	5	0
Tapling, Messrs. Thos. & Co.	0	10	0
Tardif, John R., Esq.	0	5	0
Targett, Rev. L. A.	0	5	0
Tassell, Mrs.	0	10	0
Tate, Miss H. M.	0	10	0
Tattersall, John, Esq.	1	0	0
Tayler, Miss Kate	0	1	0
Taylor, J. G., Esq.	0	10	0
Taylor, Noble, Esq.	0	10	0
Thompson, Pattrick, & Woodward, Messrs.	0	5	0
Thompson, Miss C.	0	5	0
Thompson, Mrs. John, Children of	0	5	0
Thomson, Miss	0	2	6
Thomson, Miss R.	0	5	0
Thompson, Mrs. Robt.	1	0	0
Thoresby, Miss	0	2	6
Thrupp, G. A., Esq.	0	2	0
Tidbould, Mrs.	0	10	6
Tidd, Mrs. H.	0	5	0
Tomkins, Miss	0	2	6
Tomkinson, Miss C.	0	2	6
Trendell, Mrs.	0	10	0
Trollope, The Misses	0	5	0
Trustees of Parish of St. John the Baptist upon Walbrook, per M. N. Buttanshaw, Esq.	10	10	0
Tucker, Chas., Esq.	0	1	0
Tucker, Mrs.	0	2	6
Turberville, Mrs.	0	5	0
Turner, H., Esq.	0	10	0
Turner, Miss.	0	2	6
Tweedy, Miss Caroline	0	5	0
Twells, Mrs. Philip	1	1	0
Tyndall, W. H., Esq.	1	1	0
Ure, Mrs.	2	0	0
Valentine, Mrs.	0	10	0
Vickers, Mrs.	2	2	0
Vickers, Mrs.	0	4	0
Viney, Miss	1	0	0
Warde, Lady Harriet	0	5	0
Wilson, Lady	1	0	0
Waddington, H. S., Esq.	0	5	0
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Wade, The Misses	0	2	0
Walker, Miss A.	0	10	0
Walker, Mr.	0	1	0
Walker, Mrs.	0	2	0
Wall, Mrs.	0	2	6
Waller, J. F., Esq.	0	5	0
Wallis, R. Bruce, Esq.	1	1	0
Walter, J., Esq.	5	0	0
Walthen, Mrs.	0	10	6
Ward, Miss	0	10	0
Ward, Mrs.	0	10	0
Ward, Rear Admiral	2	0	0
Warham, H. M., Esq.	0	2	6
Waring, Mrs. Henry	0	5	0
Wark, Mrs.	2	2	0
Warren, Mrs.	0	5	0
Warrington, Miss	1	0	0
Waugh, Miss	5	0	0
Way, E., Esq.	0	10	6
Way, Mrs.	0	5	0
Webb, Mrs. R. M.	0	10	0
Webb, W. H., Esq.	0	5	0
Webster, Mrs. C.	0	5	0
Wedgwood, H., Esq.	0	10	0
Welch, Miss E.	0	10	0
Wells, F., Esq.	1	1	0
Were, Mrs. Bouville	1	0	0
West, Miss F.	0	2	0
West, Mrs.	0	5	0
Westgarth, W., Esq.	5	0	0
Whale, W. E., Esq.	1	1	0
Whately, Miss	0	10	0
Wheler, E. G., Esq.	2	0	0
Wheler, Miss	2	0	0
White, Miss	3	0	0
White, Miss	0	5	0
White, Mrs.	0	5	0
Whitehead, Miss	0	2	0
Wigram, Mrs. and Son	3	4	6
Wilcox, Miss L.	0	2	6
Wildman, Mrs.	0	2	6
Wilcox, Miss	5	0	0
Williams, E. P., Esq.	0	2	6
Williams, Geo., Esq.	1	1	0
Williams, Miss	0	2	6
Williams, Rev. W.	0	2	6
Williamson, Mrs.	0	5	0
Willmott, Miss	3	0	0
Wilson, Miss	0	5	0
Wilson, Mrs.	0	2	0
Wood, Miss	2	0	0
Wood, Mrs. John	0	2	6
Woodward, Miss F.	0	5	0
Worsley, R., Esq.	0	2	6
Wray, Miss	0	5	0
Wright, Miss A. and Sisters	2	0	0
Well Wisher	0	5	0
Wyse, Mrs.	0	10	0
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